GLORIANA AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 91 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil*.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phadnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grest Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co. Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Parvedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagle.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Bhoorsingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Stores Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kajl.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Hongkong	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The rendezvous of the elite of BOMBAY

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

AUCTION SALE OF 36 CASES CONDENSED MILK.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned:—

22 cases each 48 tins Hollandia Sterilized Milk.

14 cases each 48 tins Milkman unsweetened Condensed Milk.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

An Unique Opportunity to Fashionable Gentry.

AUCTION SALE of a Consignment of Hall Decoration, Garden and Presentation Artistic Marble Figures, Electric Light, Statues, a large lot of Porcelain Toys, Satsuma Plates, Satsuma Jars, Cut Glassware, Rich Platedware, etc., etc.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed by Messrs. K. Barton and Co. to sell by Public Auction, at 69, Medows Street and behind the Paper Currency Bank at their shop, a consignment of artistic hall decoration such as a pair of Dresden figures, The Gladiators, Cupid and Psyche, the Three Graces, Venus, Mercury, etc., pair of marble lions, marble garden pots, electric light statues, also a large lot of porcelain toys, satsuma plates, satsuma jars, rich cut glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Property on view.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of High Class Household Furniture, Cottage Piano by Newfild, Gent's Dresses, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the very valuable highly polished rich teak, black and bentwood substantial artistic furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji and others, such as dining table, dressing chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofa and chair, rich bentwood chairs, rich mirror cabinets, rich silk embroidered folding screens, rich teapoys, very rich solid figured wood English designed revolving roll top automatic master key office table, sweet-toned cottage piano by Newfild, rich mirrored hatstands, rich ornaments, rich engraving pictures, rich brass flower pots, bedroom solid selected seasonwood double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped washing tables, English iron and brass double and single beds, rich glass porcelain and platedware, solid silver mounted presentation smoking case, etc., etc., the property of W. Hopkinson, Esq., of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and others.

Also Gent's clothings such as complete benetick dress, dinner and morning suits, rich suits, venetian waiscoats, paints coats, etc., etc., the property of a deceased European gentleman.

Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND SHOP AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., OF MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker, attorneys for the Liquidator, D. W. Pilgaoker, Esq., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop premises of the said Company at Church Gate Street, Fort, the goodwill of the above concern, stock-in-trade of musical instruments, viz.:—Pianos, etc., shop and office furnitures, etc.

N. B.—Private offers will be received for each lot or lots by the said attorneys or by the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE VELVET GERMAN.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of an office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

1 Case Velvet German Make 18 pieces each of 25 yards, snuff colour.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 300 BAGS CHINA SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1917, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 1 Shed, Alexandra Docks, the following:—

By order of A. Meyer, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. M. J. Mowla and Sons.

Mark A Bekhor—100 bags China Sugar.
A quality arrived from Hongkong per S.S. Dilwara.
Mark A, H.M.H.N.—200 bags do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, AT SOPARIBAUGH AND LALBAUGH, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public Auction, the following plots for a term of 999 years.

The letting will take place on Plot No. 14, Lalbaugh Estate.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable corner site known as Plot No. 14, Lalbaugh Estate, containing about 724 square yards situate at the Junction of Soparibaugh with Jeejeebhoy Lane having a frontage of over 170 feet.

LOT NO. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 13, having a frontage of 75 feet 6 inches to Soparibaugh Road, containing about 631 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A very valuable corner site known as Plot No. 1 Soparibaugh Estate, occupying a commanding position at the junction of five roads containing 1,197 square yards, and having frontage of about 192 feet.

Plans agreements and building rules may be seen at the Office of the Board's Land Manager or of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT CLIVE ROAD, ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions of the owner, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Hirji Govindji and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1917, in three different lots.

LOT No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, including half the gully between this piece and Lot No. 2 containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the Russel Street, on or towards the North by the godown described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the East by the Clive Road, and on or towards the West by the Russel Street, which said premises are assessed along with the hereditaments and premises described hereunder in Lot Nos. 2 and 3, by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 4869 and 4870, Street No. 12½A and 222, and situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, including half the gully between this piece and Lot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 467 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the property described hereunder in Lot No. 1, on or towards the North by the property described hereunder in Lot No. 3, on or towards the East by the Clive Road, and on or towards the West by the Russel Street, which said premises are assessed along with the hereditaments and premises described hereunder in Lots Nos. 1 and 3 by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 4869 and 4870, Street Nos. 12½A and 222, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, including the gully between this and Lot No. 2, containing by admeasurement 453 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Bhanji Shamji, on or towards the South by the hereditaments and premises described hereunder in Lot No. 3, on or towards the East by the Clive Road, and on or towards the West by the Russel Street, which said premises are assessed along with other hereditaments and premises described hereunder in Lot Nos. 1 and 2, by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3185, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 4869 and 4870, Street Nos. 12½A and 122, and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the owner, at their Office, at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 17th April, 1917.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilties.

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MAN FACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint.

Telephone No. 3953.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best, Taste it.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES RESTAURANT & CLUB, FORT—Keep to your position as an office assistant and own your Club in Unity.—Easy to do.—Subscription Re. 1 per month—with Reading, Dressing and Bath-room comforts. Restaurant charges exceptionally low. So take this opportunity and register your name without delay. Apply Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7772

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED MOTOR CARS for Commission Sale. Realize best value for your Cars by displaying them at best advantage at our Palatial and Commodious specially built Garage. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRE & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chowpaty. A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDOO GUJRATHI as an ACCOUNTANT to write books in Gujrathi, able to write distinctly and in large bold style English and Gujrathi. Salary Rs. 80 per month with further prospects for a rise. None but experienced need apply to Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 7789

WANTED—A HINDOO GUJRATHI as CASHIER, able to write distinctly and in large bold style English and Gujrathi. Salary Rs. 80 per month with further prospects for a rise. None but experienced need apply to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7788

WANTED—A CLERK with Gujrati and English knowledge, Hindu, Christian or Mahomedan.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.,
Military Square,
7779 opp. Watson's Hotel, Fort.

WANTED—A CARDER and SPINNER practical well experienced, for a mill of 11,388 Spindles. Apply stating qualifications, previous appointments held, salary expected to the MANAGER, SHRI SHAHU MILLS, Kolhapur, before the end of this month. 7780

WANTED AT ONCE—MANY FAST WRITERS for clerical work on daily wages. Good English hand-writing essential. Apply in person to:—K. D. BHAGWAT, Petrol Supplying Co., Tribhuwan Terraces, Lamington Road, Girgaon. 7774

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year. Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.

DIWAN,
7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED—TWO NURSES for alternate day and night duty in a private Hospital. Must be qualified and practical. Knowledge of English necessary. Also wanted a young Hindoo lady to attend consulting room between the hours of three and eight p.m. Apply personally by appointment, Mr. MOOLGAOKAR, Parvati Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay.

WANTED,—An L. C. E. or one who possesses some higher Engineering degree as an Engineer, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25, Rs 2,000 security required. Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 20th May 1917.

ASARDAS, M. N.,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
7636

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply personally to the SENIOR MARINE TRANSPORT OFFICER, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 7781

WANTED—An experienced and certificated MECHANICAL ENGINEER to run Saw-mills in Kanara. Pay up to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply to the CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Southern Circle, Belgaum, with certificates. 7456

WANTED

A YOUNG HINDU INAMDAR—Educated and resided in England for more than ten years and a Graduate of the Cambridge University,—wants some respectable appointment with good salary at any Hill Station in India. Apply Box No. 717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7773

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Rs. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC CLASSES, 2 hours a week. Rs. 8 per month.
PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE. TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.
SALE FRANCAISE: Wednesdays, Saturdays, 6 to 8.

All FEES payable in ADVANCE.

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FOR SALE—HORBICK CAR, English Make, four seater, silent, and in very good running order for Rs. 2,750 as the owner is going Home. Immediate delivery. Apply K. & S. MOTOR Co., Bombay. 7787

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1100/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

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OFFICE ROOM TO LET—Apply to Messrs. MULJEE and THAKOREDAS, Solicitors, No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 7785

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

AUCTION SALE OF 134 CASES ANILINE DYES AND 4 CASKS.

ON behalf of the concerned Oakes and Company, Ltd., will sell the above by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Auction Rooms 200, Mount Road, Madras, on MONDAY, the 23rd April 1917, commencing at 12 o'clock noon.

Catalogues on application. Terms Cash.

N.B.—This sale is open to Dyers and Merchants all over India and is not restricted to the Madras Presidency.

OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Auctioneers.
7783 200, Mount Road, MADRAS.

S. S. "CITY OF COLOMBO."

Arrived on 14th April, 1917.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.),
Agents.
Home, Street,
Bombay, April 16th, 1917.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 (Rupees Twenty) per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1916, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 2nd day of April, 1917, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1917, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S.T.)

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
M. NISSIM,
Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1917. 7450

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 30th April, 1917, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on Company's Register on 16th April 1917, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary,
Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 16th April, 1917. 7792

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Very Rev. ALOYSIUS GYR, S.J., has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagon containing by admeasurement 6,500 square yards of which 3,296 square yards or thereabouts are leasehold, 576 square yards (excepting about 63 square yards acquired by the Municipality) are of the Pension and Tax teture and the remaining 2,628 square yards or thereabouts are free-hold and all which premises are registered in the books of the Collector under Old No. 22, New Nos. 16249 and 23840, Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey Nos. 3626 and 1 and 2/3623 together with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 4768 and Street Nos. 16—18 and the whole of which are surrounded by a compound wall and the same is known as the old Foundling Home property.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1917.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
7782 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KHIMJI ASSUR VIRJI, of Bombay Bhattia Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof, either by way of inheritance, succession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchasers Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and house standing thereon and together with all the benefits of the agreement with the Bombay Municipality for the set forward and arcade already acquired situate lying and being within the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 518, New No. 5624, Old Survey No. 45 and New Survey No. 8,864 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2591 Street No. 54 and 56 and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts whereof the set forward is 14.17 square yards and the arcade is 42.37 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Mangesh Semoy Street, on or towards the West by the Hornby Road on or towards the North by the property of Goculdas Dewjee, and on or towards the South by the property of Oodha Nanjee.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1917.

NANU, HORMASJEE & CO.,
7790 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYAN VISHNU BAPAT, a clerk, in the firm of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

LUXMIBAI widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar

P. B. MALABARI,

The 11th day of April, 1917.

Messrs. SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
7786 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RAVJI PREMJI DALAL has dispensed from the 1st of Chaiter Sud Samvat Year 1973, with the services of Thakar Narandas Canji Meghji, who was in our client's employ. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Thakar Narandas Canji Meghji on account of our client. Whoever will do so will do it at his risk and our client shall not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1917.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ravji Premji Broker.
7791

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

TWICE DAILY. AT 6-15 & 9-45 P. M

LAST WEEK

OF

MISS TENKWA

AND HER

JAPANESE VAUDEVILLE CO.

Many new features added to a bill consisting of Japanese dancing, conjuring, juggling, cycling and comic turns.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT ENJOYED BY ALL

HALF PRICES, AT BOTH THE SHOWS

COMING NEXT WEEK

THE OFFICIAL RED CROSS FILM.

"THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN BOMBAY."

Showing how our wounded heroes are cared for and entertained in this city; and including familiar street scenes, arrival of prisoners of war, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

LENGTH 2,300 FEET.

THE BIGGEST FILM EVER PRODUCED IN BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA HELD BY THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
GAIETY THEATRE.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents
The gifted Australian star.

MISS ESSIE JENNINGS

In her latest hit

"WHEN THE WAR'S OVER MOTHER DEAR"

ETC.

MISS MONA

In new and delightful choruses.

TO-NIGHT

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2

of

RENVILLE ROBERTY

In his latest creation,

"IBYCUS THE IMMORTAL"

CHARLIE

Some comedian and whistling coon

MISS IRENE BERYL

In New Songs

THE WARLEYS

In their Petit Revue

THE GIRL

From

SAN FRANCISCO

Introducing the world famous

DANCE DES APACHES.

Above Vaudevilles,

Are intercepted by Cinema Drama.

SMOULDERING SPARK.

OPENING THURSDAY APRIL, 19th

2 TWO MORE AUSTRALIAN TALENTS 2

MISS ROSE DE VELLA

Comedienne, Impersonator and eccentric Dancer

THE LITTLE

MISS ROSE GEORGIE

Juvenile Soubrette and Dancer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

and

WOLSELY CHARLES

present the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY 17th AT 9-30 P.M.

"THE SCAMPS."

WEDNESDAY 18th AT 9-30 P.M.

"The Belle of Bond Street."

Plan at ROSE & Co.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

MAX LINDER

AND

HIS MARVELLOUS TULIP.

COL. HEEZA LIAR

Topical Cartoons.

INTO THE ABYSS.

A Drama in 3 Parts.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT

6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM

or the Story of

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

A great and patriotic production depicting a complete and interesting history of

BELGIUM'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In

"HER EX-HUSBAND"

a roar from start to finish.

ELDORADO !!!

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD

Near Totie Terrace.

The winner of the Bicycle last Saturday is Mr. Baboo Vithoba, Mountain Building Waidon Road. Ticket No. 4785, annas 4.

The winner of the Bicycle last Sunday is Mr. Dathnidin Nokhai, Foras Road. Ticket No. 7379, annas 2.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

DON'T FORGET

Second last instalment of

THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

THE RESTLESS SPIRIT

AND

THE DISPOILING BRUTES

Time—6-45, 8-30 & 10 p. m.

Tel. 1304.

NEW ALEXANDRA

TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, 10-30 presents the world's sweetheart

MARY PICKFORD

in

Mrs. FISKE'S famous success

"CAPRICE"

in 4 reels

A delightful comedy-drama of love society and the great out-doors. An echo of the hills mingled with the voice of the city.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

New Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 31.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A F Gibson, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut G T Gray, Engineers.
Captain J A Green, Londons.
Second-Lieut E J Hare, Flying Corps.
Second-LLieut E B Low, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D M Mcleay, Argylls.
Lieut H Norton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A S Pratt, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H W Tagent, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut W L Harris, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Major F A Lupton, West Yorks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut F H Gay, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R Angas, Londons.
Second-Lieut A A Baerlein, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B M Bauer, Field Artillery.
Lieut H F Duncan, Highland L. I.
Captain A C Falkner, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E D G Galley, Service Corps.
Lieut P C Giannacapulo, Londons.
Captain L C Gout, Yorkshire L I.
Rev. S W Groom, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut G H Haydock, Highland L I.
Captain T H Helme, Londons.
Captain A Howard, Royal Fusiliers.
Rev. T G Jones, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut C O Kitchener, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N McCaig, Field Artillery.
Lieut G M Prescott, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Ryan, York and Lancasters.
Capt. A H Steedman, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut D K Sworder, Flying Corps.
Lieut N W Wickham, Flying Corps.
Lieut P S Wigney, North Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R P Hoult, West Yorks.

MISSING.

Captain A M Lowery, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J R Middleton, Flying Corps.
Lieut G W Swann, Service Corps.

KILLED.

Major B Edwards, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G M Watt, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H P Dudley, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J Kerr, Yeomanry.
Lieut W King, Yeomanry.
Capt C N Lowe, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Nicol, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut L Pertwee, Devons.
Second-Lieut G Taggart, Northamptons.
Capt S Le F Shepherd, Northamptons.
Capt L G Thomas, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C M White, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Wilson-Jones, Field Artillery.
Lieut D F Woodhams, Middlesex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut P Dobie, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW MISSING.

Lieut G E Orton-Smith, Warwicks.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Staff Nurse J J Phillips, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service Reserve.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON April 2.

KILLED.

Lieut Walter L Scott, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut Walter W Primrose, Marines.

DIED.

Lieut James S Clarke, R. N.

MISSING.

Sub-Lieut Horace W Owen, Volunteer Reserve.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Sub-Lieut Duncan G McGregor, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S F Cody, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W M V Cotton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D O Evans, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W T Gibbon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J V Lyle, Flying Corps.
Lieut E B Maule, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E D Spicer, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut P F T Burns, Liverpools.
Capt W S Smith, Scots Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut B H A Fellowes, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut G H Gameson, Northumberlands.
Lieut F G Raven, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G W C H Hoile, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Kane, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut R G B Nixon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R M Nobel, Camerons.
Capt E I G Richards, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut E W Ricch, Ordnance Corps.
Second-Lieut W R Thomas, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E G Wright, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J W C Hodges, Buffs.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt J W Brown, Royal Scots.
Lieut B C Matthews, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut R A Sussex, West Yorks.

MISSING.

Lieut W Anderson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut S Alder, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut C Adams, Dublins.
Lieut J E Maclennan, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R T Whitney, Flying Corps.

LONDON, March 29.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E Hadfield, Welsh Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A L Jackson, Middlesex.

DIED.

Lieut C B W Brown, Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J S Baker, Leinsters.
Major G Bradstock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R England, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut N G Gane, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L W Gill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N W Hagger, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E B Markus, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R T Oliver, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G J R Potter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M Sheppard, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut D F P Spurgeon, Londons.
Second-Lieut N E Swan, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H M Lee, Camerons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J S Darragh, West Ridings.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut W A Reeves, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut F H Bronskill, Flying Corps.

LONDON, March 30.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W C Close, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut H P Frend, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J W H Fussell, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H R Lambert, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C M Pullan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Robertson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R N Straight, Somersets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F D Summerscales, Durahms.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W J Ledsey, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut C F Younger, Yeomanry.

DROWNED.

Capt G L Atkinson, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Capt M J Beavis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Collins, Essex.
Second-Lieut A C Dawson, Norfolks.
Major R D Furse, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut A T Gaiger, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut S F Jones, Welsh Regiment.

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AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

LATEST AND BEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN

MAX LINDER
IN
MAX AND THE SPY

See how Max catches the Germhuns.
ALSO
A beautifully Romantic Drama
"MADELEINE"
Featuring
MLLE. HUGUETTE DUFLOS
of the Comedie Francaise.
"BRUGES"
A CAPTIVE CITY OF BELGIUM
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
Time 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. Daily
POPULAR PRICES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Commencing Saturday, 14th Inst.
GIANT IN STRENGTH
ULTUS
MARVELLOUS IN RESOURCES,
Out-doing all Detective Serials,
OUT-CLASSING ZIGOMAR
Full of Sensation; keeps your pulse beating with anxious surprise.
Do not feel worried when we have a tonic for your brains at your service.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadavi Road,
THIS WEEK
AN AMBROSIO MASTERPIECE.
THE
"HAND OF FATMA"
Featuring the Beautiful American Actress
MISS RITA JOLIVET
A story of Sublime mother love rising superior to all obstacles, enabling a frial young girl to be a worthy match of the astutest ruffians and other comic films.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
Change of Programme every Thursday.

Lady's Best Ornament is a Glorious Head of Hair.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA
PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

A profusion of rich, soft, silky, lustrous, wavy hair—where's the woman who would not like that
There's only one oil that makes such hair and it's the far-famed.
KAMINIA OIL
(Registered.)
Invaluable for ladies, and just as much for Brain-Workers and Students.
Heated head is cooled, aching disappears and dandruff becomes a thing of the past. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell.
For superiority, awarded a Gold Medal at the Mysore Exhibition, and in great demand all over the country.
If you have not yet used KAMINIA OIL, you have missed a fine delight and a real boon; use it now, if only once; and like many people you will prefer to use it always.
Price per bottle Re 1. V.P. Charges 4 annas extra. Price 3 bottles Rs. 2-10. V.P. charges 7 annas extra.
Write now, do not delay.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
Jumma Musjid Market. BOMBAY

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The Best Medium
To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods
In Eastern Bengal
is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months.
For East Bengal men
abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes
Is the Herald,
Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 2 for six months in ad-

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!
Nobody's Safe
from a outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher on the market.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
have already been the means of saving many a life.
SOLE AGENTS
LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.
HUMMUM STREET
BOMBAY.

DO YOU USE
ORIENTAL SOAPS
THE BEST
FOR ECONOMY
AND
COMPLEXION
FACTORY:
GOABAGAN, CALCUTTA.

AMMUNITION BOOTS.
The following stocks are offered for immediate delivery.

Pairs		per pair. Rs.
1050	Russet Kip, Grain out double front with heel and toe plates ..	.. 6/ 0
4500	Russet Kip, Grain out single front with heel and toe plates..	.. 5/12
600	Do. Grain in, stout uppers with heel and toe plates	.. 7/12
3850	Do. do. do.	.. 6/14
350	Do. Grain in stout uppers hobnailed with heel and toe plates	9/2
150	Do. do. do. Superior quality	..10/12

THE CHROME LEATHER COMPANY,
Pallavaram—S. I. Ry.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
Liverpool, April 16th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months	To-day's opening price
April	12.51—9
Apl.-May	12.46—12
May-June	12.36—2
June-July	12.33
July-Aug.	12.27 }—12
Aug.-Sept.	12.11
Sept.-Oct.	11.87
Oct.-Nov.	11.76
Nov.-Dec.	11.71
Dec.-Jan.	11.69 }—10
Jan.-Feb.	11.67
Feb.-Mar.	11.66
Mar.-Apl.	11.65
Apl.-May.	11.65

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, April 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	Nil.
" " to Continent	..	Nil.
Futures at New Orleans May	..	20.43-13
" " July..	..	20.05 unchgd
" " Oct. ..	..	18.96+1
Spot Cotton at New York	..	20.85 } unchgd
" " Orleans..	..	19.81 }
Future at New Orleans May	..	19.52—4
" July	..	19.30—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	..	10
Demand Bills	..	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	..	73 5/8

MONEY MARKET.
London, April 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 4 m/st ..	4 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4
Consols 2½%	55¼ } unchgd
Rupee Paper 3½ %	44¾ }
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68¼—½
Government Securities 3% ..	58½ } unchgd
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	27 72

London, April 14th.

Bar Silver Spot ..	36 9/16

WAR LOANS.
London, April 11th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86¼—¼
4½% 1925—1945	£91½—½
5% New	£95

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS TO INDIA.
London, Mar. 15th.

By Mail.
The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of February, 1917.

TO CALCUTTA.
Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	33,764,000
Unbleached and Grey	40,486,000
Dyed and Colored	4,305,000
Printed	3,213,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	308,988
Unbleached and Grey	156,099
Total Shipments of Salt	Tons 2,100

TO RANGOON.
Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	3,541,000
Unbleached and Grey	4,227,000
Dyed and Colored	653,000
Printed	1,543,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	65,000
Unbleached and Grey	..

TO MADRAS.
Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards).

Bleached and White	1,050,000
Unbleached and Grey	2,624,000
Dyed and Colored	519,000
Printed	1,663,000
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	426,00
Unbleached and Grey	107,000

TO BOMBAY.
Cotton Piece-goods (in yards.)

Bleached and White	16,[illegible],000
Unbleached and Grey	5,[illegible],000
Dyed and Colored	10,015,000
Printed	15,976,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lbs.)	
Dyed and Bleached	264,000
Unbleached and Grey	244,000

TO KARACHI.
Cotton Piece-goods. (in yards.)

Bleached and White	16,760,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,429,000
Dyed and Colored	5,626,000
Printed	6,135,000
Twist and Yarns. (in lb.)	
Dyed and Bleached	637,000
Unbleached and Grey	500

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.
London, April 11th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I. F. Afloat Quoted	85
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat Quoted	87/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Feb.-Mar.	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May paid	540/9
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Sellers	509/3
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Buyers	593/3
Toria Rapeseed per ton Apr.-May sellers ..	535/6

London, April 14th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta per ton April-May	30/10

London, April 13th

Linseed Calcutta. April-ay Sellers	31/10

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	43½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal —Nominal.	

London, April 11th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F July-Sept.	Calcutta,	21/4½
Raw Java, C & F	Bombay July-Sept. ..	21/7½
do.	do. Karachi July-Sept.	21/8½
Fine White Java C & F	Calcutta July-Sept. ..	23/1½
do.	do, Bombay July-Sept. ..	22/4½
do.	do Karachi July-Sept. ..	23/5½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June paid.	3/1½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow..	64/6
" Mutton Tallow	70
Gene al Tone of Tallow Auction Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, April 16.

The market at Colaba opened very steady with M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 431 and declined to Rs. 430 on jobbers selling.
Some business has been done in M. G. Fine Broach May.
Ready cotton is in moderate demand.
Quotations are:—
M. G. Good Broach at 430.
M. G. K/Akola at 290.
M. G. Fine Bengal at 320/2.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.
Bombay, April 14th.

Description.		Delivery. April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach.	Good M.G. ..	425	—	—
Broach,	Fine M.G. ..	428	426	425/30
Bengal,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	—	295/95
Bengal,	Fine M.G. ..	..	319	310/20
Bengal,	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..	320/30
Rajputana,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	308/18
Sind Panjab.	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	310/20
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G. ..	..	388	345/65
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G. ..	..	..	345/95
Dhamg /Pulgaon,	Fine M G ..	..	..	360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M G ..	..	..	365/80
Nagpore,	Fine M G ..	..	..	380/90
Hingt /Wardha,	Fine G M ..	..	..	382/92
Khandelsh,	Fine M G ..	..	389	330/45
Khandelsh,	F G M G ..	..	340	310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	300/15
Jalna	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	340/50
Indore	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G. ..	..	..	390/05
Mathla,	Fine M G ..	..	..	345/55
Mathla,	F G M G ..	..	..	330/40
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good ..	415	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G ..	410	..	..
Westerns	Good M G ..	425	..	..
Westerns.	Good H G ..	418	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO, LD.
Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.
COLABA, 14th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	328	318	308	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	318	—	..	1/25th May 17
Selnde-Punjab (M G)	332	322	312	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	Ready
Khandesh (M G)	..	322	..	..	Ready
	..	375	350	..	1/25th May 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	355	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S)	..	..	375	..	Ready
Nandid M G.	..	..	..	..	..
Good Fair-Staple)	..	..	424	..	Ready
Akola Khamg	..	383	361	..	Ready
Karanja(M G)	386	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	378	356	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M G)	387	372	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
	392	377	..	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	399	387	..	..	1/25th May 17
Nagpore	414	..	..	..	Ready
Kampti (M G)	399	387	..	..	1/25th May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	418	..	..	..	Ready
	425	420	..	..	1/25th May 17
Broach (M G)	431	430	431	..	Ready & 25th Apr. 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M G)	420	405	..	..	Ready
(H G.)	408	393	..	..	Ready
Mathla (M.G.)	357	345	..	..	Ready
	408	393	..	..	1/25th May 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	413	Ready
	..	..	..	416	May/June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	416	May/June 17
	..	..	..	412	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	431	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	425	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	415	May/June 17
Mira(M.G.)	..	..	..	435	May/June 17
	..	..	..	482	

WHEAT AND BEEDS.
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce
Bombay, April 14th—4 p.m

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80'	..	45 0 0	6 7 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	..	45 0 0	6 7 0
" Karachi Bangla	..	45 0 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	6 2 0	6 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	..	6 0 0	6 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore'	..	6 13 9	7 3 0
Linseed. Brown Bold	..	6 10 0	9 0 0
" Brown Thin	..	7 13 0	8 3 0
Teelseed White 85.15	..	46 0 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 75.25	..	44 0 0	8 10 0
" Gajar 50.50	..	42 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	..	37 0 0	7 14 0
Popyseed, White	..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts ..	..	37 0 0	....
Mowraseed ..	..	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa ..	..	32 0 0	4 10 0
Arandla ..	..	36 0 0	— —
Forward		Rs a p	
Wheat, April-May	..	6 6 6	
Linseed May	..	9 6 6	
" Sept.	..	10 0 6	

EXCHANGE
Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months Sight France Frcs. 192½.
30 Days Sight Hongkong Rs. 170½.
30 Days Sight Shanghai Rs. 252½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 152.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.
3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at Rs. 80.

BULLION.
The silver market has been quite firm and there has been a large buying in the market, also there was some "bear" covering.
Eng. Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-14.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 88-13.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 89-0.
Silver 2nd Sett, Ex-duty 88-14.

SHARES.
The share market was dull to-day due to sundries selling and there was a further fall in the prices.
Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,470 to 1,450. Nagpurs from 2,320 to 2,305, Madhawjis from 1,600 to 1,550, Fazulbhoys from 662/8 to 647/8, Crescents from 197½ to 196½, Indian Bleaching from 297/8 to 290, Indore-Malwa from 427/8 to 420, Pearls between 460 and 452/8, Simplex between 625 and 615, Swedeshis from 1,740 to 1,730. Bombay United have declined to 700, Centuries were quiet at 280, Finlay at 275, Kastoorchands at 1,170, New Greats have declined to 170.
Tata Iron and Steel ordys moved between 245 and 240 and defs from 1,000 to 985. Katni ordys between 257/8 and 252/8 and defds were quiet at 890.
Shivrajpurs were placed between 42/4 and 41/8, Central India Mining were quiet at 55
Bombay-Burmas have declined to 895 and Bombay Trams to 320.
Eastern Bank shares were offering at 61 x. d.
At the close the market was easy.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th April 1917, as compared with the statement of the 15th April 1916.

LIABILITIES.

	15th April 1916. Rs.	15th April 1917. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs		
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	60,87,000	169,77,000
Sundries	41,000	5,27,000
Total Rs. ..	77,28,000	191,04,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	25,12,000	5..07,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	19,15,000	66,67,000
Bills Discounted ..	6,14,000	17,96,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,19,000	1,07,000
Sundries	63,000	4,55,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	25,05,000	49,97,000
Total Rs. ..	77,28,000	191,04,000

BANK OF BOMBAY.
Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 14th April, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital ..	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .. 3,43,25,507	
Public Deposits at Head Branches .. 1,34,73,963	
	4,77,99,469
Other Deposits ..	12,72,37,556
Post Bills ..	6,632
Sundries ..	23,97,524
Total Rs.	19,64,41,181

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities ..	2,91,11,778
Other authorised Securities ..	31,35,724
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities ..	2,97,18,716
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities ..	4,93,19,531
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	2,22,68,935
Dead Stock ..	10,16,492
Stamps ..	8,732
Bullion ..	3,185
Balances with other Banks ..	12,97,603
Sundries ..	4,05,992
Cash ..	6,01,54,493
Total Rs.	19,64,41,181

TREASURY BALANCES.
Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of March 1915 Rs. 22,16,90,000; March 1916 Rs. 18,02,41,000; March 1917 Rs. 22,88,05,000.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.
At the 23rd ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company held yesterday, the Directors' Report for 1916 was adopted. It stated:
The year's working shows a gross profit of Rs. 10,20,560-12-2; deducting therefrom the amount of Commission due to the Agents Rs. 1,02,056-1; the Net Profit is Rs. 9,18,504-11-2; add—Balance of last account Rs. 5,413-1-1; making a total of Rs. 9,23,917-12-3.
From this the Directors have paid an "adinterim" dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1916, on 6,000 shares at Rs. 30 per share amounting to Rs. 1,80,000; leaving an available balance of Rs. 7,43,917-12-3.
Out of this your Directors have appropriated:—To Reserve Fund Rs. 2,46,675; to Machinery Deterioration Fund Rs. 1,25,000; to Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 1,00,000; to Reserve For Bad and Doubtful Debts Rs. 10,000; leaving Rs. 2,62,242-12-3 available for disposal. Out of this balance they recommend as under:—Payment of a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share Rs. 2,40,000; bonus to employes Rs. 20,000; balance to carry forward Rs. 2,242-12-3.
Your Directors desire to place on record their sincere regret at the great loss suffered by the Company by the most lamentable death of Mr. Gordhandas Khattau, who, as senior partner in the Agents' firm, and also as a Director of the Company, worked for the best interests of the Company and rendered valuable services for close on 30 years. By his death the Company has lost the guidance of one whose intimate knowledge of every branch of the Textile Industry was such a valuable asset, and whose sound business instincts, deep mercantile sagacity and varied experience were often of inestimable value to the Company as well as to his colleagues on the Board.
During the year 1916 the following important additions to the Machinery were made:—
Electrolysing Plant, costing about Rs. 24,000.
11 Ring Frames of 300 Spindles each, costing about Rs. 20,000.
4 Winding Machines costing about Rs. 9,000.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTALI ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
The third ordinary general meeting of the Company took place yesterday at its registered office, 118 Esplanade Road, with Mr. Lalji Naranji in the chair. The Directors' Report and the Auditors' Account and Balance Sheet for 1916 were adopted. The report stated:—
Ordinary Branch: In this Branch during the year 175 Proposals were received for Assurances aggregating Rs. 2,61,000 out of which 139 Proposals resulted in Policies assuring the sum of Rs. 2,04,500 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.
Rs. 250 Branch: During the year 127 Proposals were received for Assurances in this Branch aggregating Rs. 31,750 out of which 117 Proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregating the sum of Rs. 29,250 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.
The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 560 assuring the sum of Rs. 4,55,750.
Your Directors have pleasure in informing you that measures have now been taken to develop and organize Business Agencies in other parts of India and they specially deputed one of the members of the firm of Secretaries and Managers to tour over the principal cities in India and establish Agencies wherever desirable and it is no small satisfaction to inform you that Business has already began to flow in from some of these places and we have great hopes of showing much better results this year than in the past.
Rs. 250 Policies: In connection with this Branch of Business your Directors are glad to say that they have received letters from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency and from the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madura, to the effect that they have informed the Organizers and Assistant Registrars of other Districts in their respective Presidencies to popularize our small Policies of Rs. 250 among Members of the Co-operative Societies and your Directors believe with confidence that the small Policies of Rs. 250 so successfully introduced among Members of the local Co-operative Societies will also prove popular with Co-operative Societies in other parts of India.
Claims: During the year four claims of Rs. 250 each have been paid.
We feel sure you will be highly gratified to know that Messrs. Jivanlal Dastur & Co., Secretaries and Managers, have once again given up their entire commisison earned by them during the year under report and have furthermore contributed towards the Preliminary Expenses the sum of Rs. 1,000 out of their monthly allowance although under the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th December, 1914, the said amount was payable only out of commission and not out of the monthly allowance.
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas were re-elected directors for the current year and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, the retiring Auditors, were re-elected Auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 300 for the year.
The meeting ended with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MILL MEETINGS.
The meetings of the undermentioned mills were held yesterday in the offices of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Mr. H. A. H. Payne presiding, when the liquidators Sir Sassoon J. David and Mr. W. Turner Green presented their account of the liquidations.

THE EMPRESS SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD.
This Mill went into Liquidation on the 23rd November 1915 on the Resolution of the Shareholders and Sir Sassoon David, Sir Shapurjee Broacha and Mr. Herbert Greaves were appointed Liquidators. On the application of the creditors to the Court, Mr. W. Turner Green, Chartered Accountant of the Firm of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., was appointed in place of Sir Shapurjee Broacha and Mr. Greaves who resigned.
It will be seen that the Mill property realised Rs. 12,57,000. Other realisations in respect of Stores, etc. amounted to Rs. 2,32,525-12-2. Generally considered the prices realised were favourable, there being keen competition between the purchasers of the Mills and merchants from the Bazaar. The realisation of the yarn consignments presented considerable difficulty and after careful consideration an arrangement was come to with Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., whereby they took them over and paid for the same at the amount of the advances with all charges subsequent to the date of liquidation. After paying off the Mortgagee's Loan and other secured Creditors, a sufficient amount remained in the hands of the Liquidators to enable them to pay a dividend of 3 annas and 4 pies in the Rupee to ordinary creditors. Nothing is therefore available for shareholders.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO. LTD.
The Mill property realised Rs. 8,20,000. Other realisations in respect of Stores, etc., amounted to Rs. 86,617-2-1. Generally considered the prices realised were favourable, there being keen competition between the purchasers of the Mills and merchants from the Bazaar. Arrangements were made with Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., to take over the yarn. After paying of the secured creditors, a sufficient amount remained in the hands of the Liquidators to enable them to pay a Dividend of 14 annas and 3½ pies in the Rupee to ordinary creditors. Nothing is therefore available for shareholders.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD.
The Mill property realised Rs. 8,83,000. Other realisations in respect of stores, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,32,242-14-8.
The realisation of the yarn consignments presented considerable difficulty and after careful consideration an arrangement was come to with Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., whereby they took them over and paid for the same at the amount of the advances with all charges subsequent to the date of liquidation. The yarns were taken over by Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., on the same terms as with other mills.
Owing to the advantages of having considerable spare land the sale of this Mill property realised a better price than the book value and the liquidators were able to pay the creditors in full. The liquidators have declared a dividend of Rs. 2 per share on 1,320 shares of Rs. 500 each, amounting to Rs. 2,640.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.
The meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding, but the consideration of the following report was postponed till to-day, for want of a quorum.
quorum.
The Mill property realised Rs. 6,94,000. Other realisations in respect of stores, etc., amounted to Rs. 56,122-14-4. Generally considered the prices realised were favourable, there being keen competition between the purchasers of the Mills and merchants from the bazaar. The realisation of the yarn consignments presented considerable difficulty and after careful consideration an arrangement was come to with Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., whereby they took them over and paid for the same at the amount of the advances with all charges subsequent to the date of liquidation. After paying off the secured creditors, a sufficient amount remained in the hands of the liquidators to enable them to pay a dividend of 13 annas and ¼ pie in the rupee to ordinary creditors. Nothing is therefore available for shareholders.

Get Health from FOOD— not medicine.
Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
is both Food and Force.
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SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY
A most valuable remedy for
BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA,
and all bronchial affections is
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(A Specially Pure Distillate).
A few drops sprinkled on the Handkerchief will ward off COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c.
NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.
In bottles, 5 sizes.
Specify "Burgoyne's."
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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.
EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

NAPHTHALINE SOAP
DISSOLVED IN WARM WATER NAPHTHALINE SOAP IS AN EXCELLENT FLUSH AND CLEANSER FOR BUNGALOWS AND COMPOUNDS.
MOSQUITOS, FLEAS, BUGS
and other pestilent insects cannot exist where NAPHTHALINE SOAP is used.
IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY the best soap for washing greasy or very dirty clothes.
It can be used with complete success as a substitute for NAPHTHALINE MARBLES and FLAKES which are not at present obtainable.

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"MEDOLEA,"
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Sole Agents:
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METAL POLISH

HIGH COURT

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS

FORGING A "HUNDEE."

A MEHTA SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Second Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday one Thargovind Dhanchand was charged with forging a hundee for Rs. 1,000 and obtaining payment thereon and cheating one Bhanchand Vithaldas in respect of the same.

Mr. I. M. Rajji appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case were these. The complainant Bhanchand Vithaldas was a dealer in ghee carrying on business in Bombay and Janjira. The Bombay firm was carried on in the name of Vithaldas Liladhar while the Janjira firm was in the name of Malji Govindjee. The accused was formerly in the employ of the Janjira firm as a mehta. On the 11th of October last, he came to Bombay and presented a "hundee" for Rs. 1,000 dated 15th October and purported to have been drawn by Malji Govindjee on the Bombay firm in favour of one Trikamjee Kurjee. The amount was to be paid immediately. A note was made of the "hundee" in the books of the firm according to the practice of the firm and the accused was asked to call again in the afternoon. A postcard was also received by the Bombay firm purporting to have been written by the Janjira firm advising them of the drawing of the "hundee" for Rs. 1,000, and asking them to pay the amount due thereon to Trikamjee immediately. The accused, however, did not turn up in the afternoon and so the complainant went to the address given by the accused but he did not see him there. At 7 p.m. the same day the accused went to the complainant's pehdi and he was paid the amount. The next day the Bombay firm wrote to the Janjira firm advising them of the payment of their "hundee." The Janjira firm immediately wrote back saying that they had not drawn any such "hundee" in favour of any person on that date. The complainant thereupon went to the address given by the accused but he was not there. The accused had left Bombay and had gone to Kathiawar. He was subsequently arrested and was placed before a Magistrate on the above charges.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused and he was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLIC POISONING.

VERDICT AT INQUEST IN MAZAGON CASE

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest on the body of James Lawrence Scully, an inmate of the Industrial Home, who was found lying on the steps of the house of Mr. George Walton at Mazagon on the night of the 4th instant, and who died in St. George's Hospital, where he had been taken. Dr. P. DeSouza, Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital was of the opinion that the death was due to alcoholic poisoning. Dr. Samuel Joseph, Resident Surgeon, was also of the same opinion. He detected nothing but alcohol when he made a post-mortem examination, and the Chemical Analyser said that nothing but alcohol was detected.

The jury returned a verdict of death from alcoholic poisoning.

THE FIFTH JUDGESHIP OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with great interest your comments on the appointment of the Acting Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court and the letters that have subsequently appeared in defence of the appointment. It seems to me that your correspondents have lost sight of the one and only consideration, viz., is this the best appointment that could have been made? If the answer is in the negative as it certainly would be considering the wide range of selection that was possible, your comments are not only just but are absolutely necessary in the interest of the public. Undoubtedly the new judge possesses a charming manner and an attractive personality, which have gone a great way in allaying criticism against his appointment, but he has not a thorough acquaintance with the procedure of the Court or with the customs of the various trades which seek relief there, and in which are absolutely necessary in the Small Causes Court on account of the great volume of work and the class of people who form the bulk of its litigants. From the few opportunities that I had of observing personally and from information gathered from other senior practitioners, I say that the new judge had by no means any large or steady practice at the Small Causes Court nor did he seem much interested in the work and surely gave an impression that his practice was principally confined to the Police Courts. Too much has been made at the fact that the new judge had been engaged by the Improvement Trust to defend its cases. The only suits in which the Trust is concerned have been rent and ejectment suits a large majority of which are attended by their clerk holding a power of attorney. At a time when the commercial community has been fighting shy of this court any appointment at the cost of efficiency which increases this feeling must be avoided.—Yours etc.

A VAKIL.

Small Causes Court,
13th April 1917.

AMENITIES OF CHOWPATTY SANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR —Kindly allow me the use of your valuable columns to ventilate a grievance which has long been borne in silence by those whose usual evening recreation or exercise is a pleasant stroll along the Chowpatty sands.

Of late there has crept up, as any one may notice who turns out for an evening walk along Back-bay, the abominable practice of allowing the fishers to cut up their victims and leave the entrails to rot upon the sands. The sight is most filthy and the stench fearful. The evening stroller does not notice when or how the cutting is done, probably it is done in the course of the noon when the tide is up,—but the foul offal still remains scattered about in wild confusion a sad commentary on man's ravenous appetite. Could nothing be done to stop this nuisance? In the interest of decency, if of nothing else in the interest of sanitation also, could nothing be done to stop this hideousness? The evil becomes most intolerable on those days when the tide recedes about evening time, that is to say about four or five days after the full or new moon. It is then that the gruesome remains and viscera of marine creatures repel your at every step, assail your nostrils with the concentrated stench of their purid vapours, and land your unwary foot upon little hillocks of piled up refuse. It is high time that the authorities, if it is any one's business to look after these things, should wake up to a sense of their duty and put a period to these discomforts and abominations in a place which nature seems to have intended for the recreation of the citizens of Bombay. —Yours etc.,

V. S. R.

Chowpatty, April 13.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A ROWDY THIEF.

TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR AND SOLITARY IMPRISONMENT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Mahomed Abdul Khairalla, with robbery on the afternoon of the 6th instant. It was stated that the accused went to the liquor shop of one Keshav Bala in Chanaguli on the afternoon of the 6th instant and had six annas worth of liquor. After a short time he returned again and started abusing the complainant and the people in the shop and asked for Rs. 10, which he was refused. The accused then got hold of the complainant, knocked him down and took Rs. 10 from a copper pot on the counter and bolted. He was arrested by P. C. No. 1067, but he was very rowdy, and some of the townsmen had to help the sepoy to take the accused into custody. He dropped a five-rupee note on the way and denied having committed the theft. He said God had told him to take the money. The accused had five previous convictions, and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which six weeks were to be solitary confinement.

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVING.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 50.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Deputy Inspector Melville charged Abdul Karim Abdul Bushir, with driving his motor car No. 2431 in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life. On the 12th instant at about 9-45 p.m., when the deceased was opposite the Khetwadi Fourth Lane on Sandhurst Road he knocked down a boy and a wheel of the car passed over the boy's leg, causing a compound fracture over the ankle. The accused, who had given no warning of his approach, did not stop after the accident, but his number was taken down by somebody standing there. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHINAMEN FINED.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF "CHANDUL."

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector Hudson charged four Chinamen, Long Ching Long Sing and three others, with possessing "chandul" on the 15th instant, weighing about 18½ tolas in the Fort. All the accused were convicted and sentenced, the first was fined Rs. 10 or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment, the rest were fined Rs. 5 each, or three days' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEF SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Progi Katchra with theft of a silver anklet worth Rs. 12 from the person of Champibai, while she was asleep on the fourth floor of a house in Khika Street on Saturday morning. The thief was running away, when he was handed over to the Police. He had four previous convictions and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SIX WEEKS FOR STOLEN CLOTHES.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Jagannath Kamlia with possessing clothes etc., valued at Rs. 22, believed to be stolen property. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, as he had a previous conviction.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF "CHARAS."

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-inspector Kavishwar charged Fazul Rahim Abdul Rahim, a fireman, with possessing 50 tolas of "charas" on the 15th instant. The accused was fined Rs. 25 or in default to suffer 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER OF A PATHAN.

NO EVIDENCE TO SHOW GUILTY PERSON

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquest touching the death of Zafarkhan Fatehkhan, a Pathan, whose dead body was found buried at the Mahaluxmi Race Course "maidan" on the 1st April, under circumstances already reported. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by injuries inflicted on the deceased's throat and other parts of the body, but that there was no evidence to show by whom the injuries were inflicted.

"RAILWAY SEASON TICKETS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is understoood that the B. B. and C. I. Railway have on the anvil the proposal of raising by 30 per cent. the fares of season ticket holders over their line.

This news has caused quite a consternation among the pass holders.

Not many years ago the 2nd class fares which were 6 pies per mile were raised to 9 pies per mile. A strong feeling was created by the increase of the fares as it was then felt that the increase was an imposition of an indirect tax on the residents of the outskirts of Bombay. The public were however soothed by an assurance that the revised rates did not affect the third class passengers nor the season ticket holders. It was tacitly conceded that by keeping down the rates of the season tickets the policy of Government to reduce the congestion of the town by encouraging the development of its outskirts would be furthered and maintained. The preservation of the old rates in the case of season tickets induced a large section of the public to go and reside in the outskirts between Parel and Borivli. A number of people even invested their small savings in the purchase of small residences at Santa Cruz, Andheri etc. Although the railway fare took away a good deal of the advantage gained from cheap residence away from the town, yet the free atmosphere compensated the emigrant in the matter of his health.

The inevitable result of an increase of rates would now have the tendency of driving the emigrant back into congested Bombay with the prospect of depreciation of the small estates purchased by him outsdie the town. Sir, the proposed increase, is nothing less than a most unjust tax on the residents of the outskirts of the town, and it will weigh most harshly on a man like me, if he has a number of passes to buy for his dependants at a time when income is limited, prices of food stuffs are increased and Government expects us to do our duty towards the war funds and war loans.

Is the step justified by any decrease in the railway profits? The railways have made more profits than they ever did—why add this straw which is bound to break the

"CAMELS BACK."

Bombay, 14th April 1917.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

Rain has fallen locally in north Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal. Chief amounts being Chittagong three inches, Cox's Bazar one and half, Calcutta three quarters.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature remains below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and normal or in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and at most stations in Kathiawar; night temperature is below normal at Neemuch, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 16th of April 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	83.2	67.6	51	..	7.52	—3.30
Do. (18th April)	85.4	68.1	56	..	4.23	+0.13
Jask	89.8	76.7	79	..	3.12	—0.55
Muskat	93.8	74.8	54	..	3.12	—0.55
Do. (15th April)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.3	67.2	33	..	0.82	—0.79
Rawalpindi	83.6	55.0	46	..	3.31	—0.72
Lahore	88.4	61.7	48	..	1.22	—0.87
Hissar	92.2	62.7	41	..	2.33	..
Ambala	88.7	63.3	40	..	1.80	—3.85
Delhi	91.0	63.4	42	..	1.70	—1.26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.3	65.8	33	..	1.49	—0.20
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	+0.44
Jhansi	95.0	65.1	23	..	2.42	+2.04
Cawnpore	94.8	65.3	36	..	4.15	+1.60
Allahabad	97.4	68.9	24	..	3.84	+0.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.9	63.0	26	..	0.43	—0.23
Karachi	83.6	70.5	71	..	1.33	—0.93
Ajmer	92.4	66.3	36	..	0.41	—0.00
Jaipore	95.5	62.4	30	..	1.01	—0.23
Kotah	94.8	68.3	36	..	0.95	—0.40
Mount Abu	80.0	67.9	12	..	1.04	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Sindi	98.0	70.7	50	..	0.88	+0.66
Dwarka	85.5	79.5	78	..	0.02	—0.47
Veraval	87.1	71.8	84	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	99.1	67.8	72	..	0.14	—0.35
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	71.3	67	..	0.32	—0.3.
Surat	96.9	71.3	50	..	0	+0.61
Ahmedabad	100.2	71.0	70	..	1.06	+0.67
Deesa	101.5	69.3	71	..	1.19	+0.72
Neemuch	95.6	65.7	19	..	1.05	+0.66
Indore	95.4	70.1	46	..	1.62	—4.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.7	65.7	36	..	0.81	+0.55
Saugor	95.2	68.4	14	..	3.20	+3.06
Hoshangabad	98.9	68.6	36	..	4.15	+0.56
Khandwa	99.7	71.4	24	..	1.68	+0.22
Akola	100.7	67.7	20	..	0.32	—2.14
Amraoti	100.6	72.1	26	..	4.26	+0.87
Nagpur	99.9	73.1	22	..	6.76	+0.81
Chanda	102.7	69.2	27	..	5.71	+0.60
Raipur	100.9	72.6	34	..	6.35	+1.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	76.0	79	..	2.48	+1.87
Ratnagiri	87	74.7	66	..	3.06	+4.50
Marmugao	87.0	76.8	77	..	5.58	+7.05
Karwar	87.0	76.1	78	..	9.66	+0.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.9	67.0	29	..	1.84	+0.58
Ahmednagar	95.8	64.1	23	..	2.29	+1.47
Poona	97.0	65.8	63	..	2.80	+1.63
Sholapur	101.3	70.8	33	..	3.50	+3.74
Bijapur	99.4	75.0	36	..	10.07	+3.86
Belgaum	96.1	64.3	41	..	11.96	+6.70
Aurangabad	96.2	70.1	27	..	4.24	+1.46
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.4	68.0	19	..	3.56	+0.91
Hyderabad	98.4	72.1	43	..	5.41	+2.11
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.2	77.1	72	..	6.91	+0.85
Calicut	89.4	75.7	75	..	7.41	—3.12
Cochin	90.5	78.5	75	..	13.66	0.3
Colombo	87.1	78.2	95	0.26	3.91	+2.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.6	76.0	80	..	11.06	
Bellary	103.1	70.0	42	..	0.66	—3.85
Cuddapah	107.7	80.3	61	..	5.05	+0.13
Madras	94.5	80.2	67	..	10.54	+0.10
Bangalore	91.4	70.6	76	..	12.80	—7.58
Coimbatore	99.9	76.2	69	..	7.68	+1.17
Trichinopoly	98.8	77.8	61	..	5.72	+5.99
Negapatam	95.4	79.8	80	..	16.70	—13.01

MONSOON FLOODS IN GIRGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR —In one of the greatest books we find the wholesome maxim Knock and it shall be opened unto thee"

We the Girgaumites have followed this maxim time out of numbers and tried to impress upon the Municipal authorities that there is something wrong with the rain-water drains on the Girgaum Road between Kandawadi Lane and Mughbat, with the result that after a sharp shower lasting for about ten minutes; the whole road is under water, the traffic is impeded and the tram cars are left foundering at various points.

The inconvenience caused to the residents in the locality and the passers-by can very well be imagined then described. The Municipal authorities do not seem to have taken the right steps to abate this nuisance, and unless you raise your powerful voice in support, there is very little likelihood of any efficient steps being adopted by the Municipality to remove this great inconvenience.

That the Municipal authorities can take steps to abate such a nuisance is quite clear from the fact that steps are being taken to raise the level of the whole length of Gilder Street, where the floods have also been equally a great nuisance. One cannot but notice this fact, that the clamours raised by the "Bara Sahebs" residing at the Byculla Club and other places in that locality have after all successfully knocked at the portals of the Municipality and have secured a hearing for their just complaint; but we the Girgaumites although not such Big Sahebs and after all Sahebs in our own small way and contribute our mite to the Municipal treasury in the current coin of the realm; and have just as good a right to have our feet, shoes and trousers kept free from the Monsoon's flood just as any other subject of the King-Emperor. Yours, etc.,

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th April 1917 was 30·021 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week (hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	h m	ft in
Mon.	16	m 6 1	24 3	m 0 44	20 4
		7 14a	26 0	0 16a	18 8
Tues	17	m 7 32	25 0	m 1 53	19 1
		8 20a	26 7	1 46a	18 6
Wed	18	m 8 56	26 3	m 2 43	17 9
		9 44a	27 2	2 52a	18 1
Thur	19	m 9 52	27 6	m 3 28	16 5
		10 0a	27 8	3 44a	17 9
Fri	20	m 10 39	28 7	m 4 8	15 4
		10 41a	27 11	4 22a	17 7
Sat	21	m 11 23	29 3	m 4 47	14 7
		11 20a	28 0	5 18a	17 6
Sun	22	m 0 6a	29 7	m 5 25	14 3
		11 58a	27 9	6 2a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 16 (Monday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 17 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 56m.
,, 18 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 19 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 20 (Friday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 21 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 22 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 6h. 58m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	0h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	,, ,,	30th	4h.	6.1m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, April	7th	7h.	38.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m

The exemption tribunal for Allahabad will sit on 19th instant with Mr. Ferard, Commissioner, as president.

BUY
WAR LOAN
TO-DAY
Your Money Lend
The War to End.

TO THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The appeal is to you as much as to men. The enterprise of Lady Willingdon has made it possible for special arrangements to be made for the convenience of women wishing to invest in War Loan.

Her Excellency has opened a Special Women's War Loan Office in the same premises as the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

There you can get all the advice, assistance and information you require between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

LOSE NO TIME!

GO AT ONCE!

And be sure to attend the Purdah Afternoon meeting at the Women's War Loan office which Her Excellency is holding on Thursday next at 5 p.m.

RUBBER STAMP
Mfrs. & Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
19 KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 9th of Avan, 1286.
Hindu: 10th Vad of Chaitra, 1973.
Mahomedan: 24th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.; Sunset: 6h. 56m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit: —Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the fourth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 'The Scamp's" at 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Belle of Bond St" at 9-30.

Hockey. Aga Khan Cup Final. Aligarh v. Grant Medical College Oval 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 9-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

April 17.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, April 21st:—

Tuesday, April 17th.—7-15 a.m. Independent Troop Drill

"A" and "B" Troops Church Gate Sands.

6-45 a.m. "C" and "D" Troops Santa Cruz

6-15 p.m. Proficiency Class (Volunteer Club).

Wednesday, April 18th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School. 7-15 a.m. Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corporals residing in the Fort (Volunteer Club).

6-15 a.m. Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corporals residing at Pali Hill and Andheri.

Thursday, April 19th.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade Church Gate Sands "A", "B", "C" and "D" Troops.

Friday, April 20th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.

Saturday, April 21st.—7-15 a.m. Riding School Fort, "A" and "B" Troops.

6-45 a.m., Santa Cruz Riding School "C" and "D" Troops

PROFICIENCY AND MUSKETRY CLASSES. Members attending Proficiency and Musketry Classes must bring their own Rifles.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 17.

10. Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury, at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

11. Musketry Courses.—Officers and N. C. O.'s able to attend Musketry or other courses out of Bombay during the next few months should forward their names to the Adjutant immediately for record.

12. Course of Instruction.—All Officers and N. C. O.'s of and above the rank of Lance-Sergeant not on leave are required to complete a course of Elementary Instruction before the end of April. Parades will be held daily on week days except Saturdays at 7-15 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress. —Mufti. 15 attendances at least will be required and an examination will be held at the end of the course. Details of the course have been circulated to Officers Commanding Coys.

13. Signallers.—It will be necessary to train about 30 Signallers in the near future. Applicants for vacancies in the Signal Section should apply to 2nd-Lieut. Aldred. Those selected will be excused Company parades, but will be required to qualify in Musketry.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

NASSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 3,836, of which there were 523 Parsis, 1,319 Hindus, 1,857 Mahomedans, 50 Christians, and 86 of other castes.

The daily average attendance was 123.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above Dispensary during the last month was 5,751, of which there were 2,467 Parsis, 2,154 Hindus, 452 Mahomedans, 372 Christians, and 251 of other castes.

The daily average attendance was 182.

J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. A. G. Gray, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association, Bombay, writes acknowledging with thanks the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 2,091-8-7 from Mrs. Ashton Street, being the proceeds of a successful variety entertainment which she organised a few weeks ago in aid of this Association and the Women's War Fund.

"TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS" ON THE FILMS.

COMMAND PERFORMANCE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

"Tom Brown's Schooldays" made a big impression upon the Trade when it was first screened at the Alhambra in the early days of last year. In mail week the International Exclusives Ltd., received the signal honour of a command performance of the film at Buckingham Palace, and this took place in the State Ball Room, on the occasion of an entertainment by their Majesties to a large number of wounded officers connected with the Overseas Forces.

Among those present at the performance were their Majesties, the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary and the Duk of Connaught, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Household. A temporary iron operating box was erected under the grand organ loft and the screen artistically draped and banked with ferns, showed a fine clear picture.

The distinguished audience thoroughly enjoyed the film and were quick to appreciate the many humorous incidents in the story of Tom Brown's adventures at school, by hearty and continuous laughter. The beauty of the photography and settings in this fine all-British picture by the Windsor Film Company were also generally remarked upon, and it was apparent that the film was thoroughly enjoyed by their Majesties and their guests.

At the close of the entertainment the King and Queen entertained their visitors to tea in the Household Dining Room, moving freely among, and conversing with them.

The performance at Buckingham Palace of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" should be of particular interest to the trade in view of the fact that it is the first occasion upon which His Majesty The King has commanded the screening of a film play, although on many previous occasions subjects such as the Official War Films, the Scott Antarctic pictures and others have been shown before him. International Exclusives are thereof to be warmly congratulated upon the signal sign of Royal favour having been conferred upon them, and the trade may regard it as another instance of the interest which His Majtsty takes in this great industry.

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

To-night "The Scamps" will again present a vaudeville show. To-morrow evening by special request "The Belle of Bond Street" will be presented, and on Thursday the first performance of "The Girl in the Train." Booking for all these performances is now open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

MARWARI VIDHYALAYA.

This High School, situated at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, is primarily a charitable institution and is the first school in the Presidency teaching Hindi regularly. Education in the primary section (i.e. the vernacular course) of this school is absolutely free, and 25 per cent. of the total admissions in each class is also kept free. Sanskrit will be the only Second Language taught in this school.

Special attention is paid to the physical culture of the children, and in addition to drill and gymnastic exercises, provision is also made for outdoor games, such as cricket and football. At present, education is imparted upto St. IV (English) St. V, VI, and VII will be opened from from June next provided the requisite numbers of applications for each of these classes are received by the middle of May.

STUDENTS' FREE LIBRARY.

A few enthusiastic young men, who wish to do a little service to their brethren, have opened a "Students' Free Library" in Girgaum, Khetwadi Main Road. Many poor students are taking advantage of this library. The chief object of the library is to create a taste for reading among the masses and provide them with good and useful books. As the library is newly established, it expects help from the public in the form of money as well as books.

Professor Trimbaklal, the Indian magician, a successor of the late Prof. Nathu Manchachand, gave an exhibition of his wonderful magic tricks and feats in Hirabag Hall last Saturday night. The whole of the proceeds of this show have been kindly donated by the professor to the Library, setting an example to the public.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the discussion arranged by the Aryan Excelsior League was held yesterday evening at Ganesh Lodge, Parvanji's Wadi, Thakurdwar. Mr. G. B. Vaidya, B.A. was in the chair.

Mr. S. K. Naique, the hon. Genl. Secretary of the League made an introductory speech. The president then made some preliminary remarks and sketched a clear idea of the movement of the Hindu Missionary Society and opened the subject for discussion. Mr. Waman M. Joshi, said that he fully sympathised with the movement and suggested a Sanskrit name for the Society which will be understood all over India. He said that even the Europeans who had studied and were eager to join them should be allowed within their fold.

The meeting was then adjourned till this evening at 6-30 in the above lodge.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A fairly large business was reported in Jute mill shares, prices of which were steady but without showing any material advance. Coal shares attracted a little more attention and ruled quite steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 35/4, 35/8; Jumoni 88/4; Lakurka 40/4, 40/8, 41; New Kendah 10/4 s.l.; Ondal ord 14/6, 14/8; Raneegunge 34/4, 34/8; Teetulmuri 13/4, 13/8.

Jute:—Alliance ord 325; Barnagore ord 107, 106; Budge Budge ord 355; Clive ord 138/8, 137, 138, 139; Fort Gloster ord 420, 422; Gondalpara ord 500; Sowrah ord 310, 312; Hooghly prefs 14/4, 14/8, Kamarhatty ord 324, 323, 326; Kanknarrah ord 416, 416, 414 s.l., 419; Northbrook ord 30/8, 30/12; Reliance ord 295; Standard ord 321, 322, 324; Union ord 421, 422, 424.

Tea:—Baradighi 271/8 x.d.

Miscellaneous:—Bowreah Cotton 85, 86; Titaghur paper ord 109, 110.

Government paper three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 67 to 67/8 and small lots were done at Rs. 67/10 to 67/12.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

MORE MERCANTILE APPLICATIONS.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sittings yesterday at the Town Hall, Bombay. The Tribunal consisted of Mr. W. C. Shepherd (President), and Col. R. B. Low, D.S.O., and Mr. J. C. G. Bowen (members). Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the General Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

Mr. G. R. La Frenais, assistant in Combridge and Co., who has been put in class "A", asked for leave to be re-examined medically as he was not in a good state of health. He was asked to go to the Medical Board.

Mr. W. N. Davies, general manager of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., said he was quite willing to serve, but his difficulty was the uncertainty and length of time he might be called to duty. He had applied for exemption only with a view to secure efficiency in his office work. He was liable to reserve service.

The President said it was a matter in the hands of the Military authorities, but he thought it extremely unlikely that he would be called upon to do work which would interfere with his office work to a great extent.

Mr. Davies said that in that case he would prefer to withdraw his claim.

Mr. A. B. Cuttiford, manager of the Carlton Hotel, who claimed exemption on medical grounds, was referred to the Medical Board.

STAFF OF ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

Mr. N. Deane, manager of the Army and Navy Stores, applied for exemption for himself. He is nearly fifty years of age and is in the local reserve. He also asked on behalf of three of his European employes that they might not be detached from their duties for more than six days at a time.

The President said Mr. Deane was liable to local service, which was a preliminary training for one hour.

Mr. Deane thereupon withdrew his claim.

As to the employees, the President said it was a matter for the Selection authorities who were responsible for seeing that work was not allotted in such a way as to interfere with the business of an establishment.

Mr. Deane said that was all that he wanted.

TWO PARSI APPLICATIONS.

Mr. P. E. Mistry asked for exemption as his work related to Government transports and other Government work.

He was referred to the military authorities.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, claimed temporary exemption on behalf of his son, Ardeshir, aged 19 years, who is studying for B.Sc. at St. Xavier's College, and afterwards intends studying engineering.

The President said he thought the preliminary training which Mr. Ardeshir would have to undergo would not interfere with his studies.

Mr. Wadia said what he felt was that his son would not get here the privileges which college students who joined the University Corps, would have in the matter of college terms, etc.

The President said he could be transferred to the University Corps.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Wadia withdrew the application.

The President said it was very creditable that Mr. Ardeshir wanted to serve.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., applied for exemption during the present busy season on behalf of Mr. Grantham, Assistant Manager. He said Mr. Grantham could be spared in the slack season—July, August and September.

The President said that in such cases the Military authorities would use their discretion in allotting work. He suggested that Mr. Hogg might withdraw the application.

The Hon. Mr. Hogg withdrew the application.

MR. JENSEN THE ILLUSIONIST.

Mr. H. Jensen, proprietor of a variety company, claimed exemption for his two sons. He said they were finishing their present engagement in Bombay on Wednesday. The sons were members of the company and if they were taken away from the company the only members left would be himself and his daughter. They were travelling from place to place.

The President said he did not think Mr. Jensen's sons would be prevented from taking their military training as their variety performances were afternoon or evening performances only. If they resided here they would have to undergo preliminary training, and ask for a transfer if they went out of Bombay.

The decision in the case was adjourned.

Mr. Morrison of Messrs. Crowder and Co. appeared for Mr. M. H. Crowder, a member of the Bombay Light Horse and an extra-efficient. Mr. Morrison said Mr. Crowder was the brains and mainstay of the firm. Mr. Crawford had no objection to serve in Bombay but did not want to be sent up-country.

The Tribunal referred the matter to the Selection Committee.

The President at the conclusion said that the order "claim disallowed" amounted to refusal of exemption. He suggested that it would be better if the press stated in such a case that "exemption was refused and the case referred to the Selection Committee."

The Tribunal adjourned till to-day.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to state that the report in your issue of this morning regarding my application before the Exemption Tribunal is incorrect?

I neither applied for 3 months' exemption, nor was I referred to the Selection Committee.

I applied for concessions that have been reasonably granted me, and to meet the requirements of my case.—Yours, etc.

"Times" Buildings,
CECIL A. FLOWER.
Bombay, 16th April, 1917.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

MR. RAJARAM'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the Presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram moved a proposition regarding Primary Education in the city. After some discussion Mr. Rajaram withdrew the proposition.

On the motion of Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy it was resolved to renew the contract with the Bombay Gas Company for the lighting of the city for a period of two years on terms and conditions which were considered fair by the Commissioner in view of the increase in the cost of materials owing to the war.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE CITY.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram then moved

"That this Corporation resolves that the Committee reconstituted by its Resolution No. 166, dated 6th April 1916, to report on the question of furtherance of Primary Education in the City, shall also consider whether it is not desirable to have a certain percentage of Primary Schools in Bombay teaching higher Vernacular Standards up to the full course."

MR. RAJARAM TUKARAM SAID:

In moving this resolution I request this Corporation to look at it from two distinct standpoints:—First, from an utilitarian point of view, namely, the supply of teachers for the Municipal schools and second, from the standpoint of Backward Classes who form nearly 60 per cent. of the population of this city, and who will not and cannot go in for English education. It is to educate these masses and to ameliorate their condition I make my appeal on their behalf to the Corporation.

During the discussion on my last resolution for making Primary Education free, a plea was raised that if education was made free, the Corporation will not be able to cope with the demand that will set in owing to the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of teachers. This naturally led me to inquire into the question how far this Corporation has met its liability and, if not, how far it can do so and what efforts are necessary to prepare the ground for supply of teachers. I must say I was disappointed to find that no steps had been taken by this Corporation to solve this problem. In fact it has always remained in the back-ground and we have always been relying on the mofussil for the necessary supply.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.

We have in all 183 schools under our control, out of which 137 are for boys and 46 for girls. Out of these 137 schools for boys only three teach upto the Final Vernacular standards and the rest 134 are for teaching upto IV standard only, from which no student can appear for the qualifying examinations for teachers. It is only those boys that have taken higher primary course can appear for this examination. The out put of these three schools, according to the published report, is 4 to 5 students per school who pass the Final Vernacular Examination and are *qualified* to become teachers. This is not a very encouraging state of affairs. The Corporation, therefore, cannot with any show of reason complain about the paucity of teachers for whose preparation they have made no effort The Secretary, Schools Committee, has in his administration report acknowledged in a way the necessity of opening some schools to higher primary education purely for the sake of getting local men qualified first and trained afterwards as teachers.

LARGE PERCENTAGE OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS.

Mr President, we engage 340 trained and 463 untrained teachers. Amongst the latter there is a good sprinkling of unqualified teachers also. These 463 teachers have almost all been drawn from the mofussil and they form the residue which cannot find any employment nearer home. It is only the disappointed ones that turn their faces to Bombay for employment.

The primary education, which children have been receiving in this city at present, is not enough to fit them in after-life. All the children that attend primary schools do not as a matter of fact go up to Anglo-Vernacular schools. A large majority of these, owing to poverty and other circumstances, cannot avail themselves of the secondary education, with the result that great many of such children lapse into illiteracy. The education imparted into the 4th standard is more or less of an elementary character and unless nearly 10 per cent. of the schools are opened to higher classes, those of the students who cannot afford to learn English will not be able to avail themselves of further education which will be of use to them in after-life.

THE CASE OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

Mr. President, it is an acknowledged fact that there is a larger percentage of illiterates amongst the Backward Hindu Communities than even amongst the Mohamedans and what I have pleaded on behalf of Mohamedans applies with equal, if not greater, force to these communities also. You will be helping to ameliorate the condition of these dumb masses by throwing the portals of higher primary education open to them.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar seconded the proposition.

CONSIDERATIONS OF FINANCE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he had the fullest sympathy with the object of the proposition but he enquired if the state of Municipal finance would permit their undertaking the new duties which Mr. Rajaram proposed that they should. Mr. Rajaram had asked them to provide what was in effect secondary education. But this did not form part of the obligatory duties of the Corporation, which was bound to provide only primary education. No further liability lay on the Corporation in the matter. Of course the Corporation would be quite willing to provide secondary education in the city, but he did not think its finances for a long time would permit of that being done and besides they had to perform other obligatory duties in regard to sanitation etc.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar was of opinion that nothing would be lost if the whole matter was referred to the committee.

CORPORATION'S OBLIGATIONS.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla congratulated the mover of the proposition on the able manner in which he had put the case before the Corporation, and also on his having made the statement that teachers of Municipal primary schools were getting very handsome salaries (Laughter). He (the speaker) thought there was no legal bar to the Corporation providing education up to the full course, but the question was mainly one of practical politics. He was a strong advocate of the spread of education among the people, but he deprecated members asking the Corporation to undertake liabilities which under the contract made with Government in the matter did not fall on the Corporation. The Schools Committee were doing all that was possible in the matter of primary education.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta said they could not lay down what percentage of higher primary schools they should have. The whole question could be decided by the committee and he asked Mr. Rajaram to withdraw the proposition.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram said primary education and elementary education were quite different things and the former meant education up to the seventh standard, and not up to only the fourth. However, the whole question could be discussed in the Committee of which he was a member and he would withdraw the proposition.

The proposition was withdrawn.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

EPIDEMIC OF COTTON FIRES.

FOUR OUTBREAKS IN A DAY AT COTTON GREEN.

Four fires broke out on the Colaba Cotton Green between 4 a.m. and noon yesterday. The first broke out in "jethas" Nos. 56 and 57 at 4-15 a.m. A man of the Salvage Corps on noticing the fire gave the alarm. It was put out in about half an hour. The "jethas" belonged to Messrs. A. J. Billimoria and Co., and contained 5,800 bales. Of these about 530 bales were damaged, the loss being estimated at Rs. 50,000, which is covered by insurance.

Two hours afterwards a fire broke out in a stack containing 36,000 bales, belonging to Mr. Khimji Vishram at another place at Colaba. The fire was put out promptly. Only three bales were damaged, the loss being about Rs. 1,000.

The third fire broke out about 7-30 a.m. in "jetha" No. 43, containing about 4,000 bales, belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. The fire was put out in about an hour. About a thousand bales were burnt or partially destroyed, damage being estimated at a lakh of rupees, which is covered by insurance.

The fourth fire broke out in a "jetha" belonging to Mr. A. A. Rehman, containing 27,000 bales. The damage is estimated about a lakh of rupees, which is covered by insurance.

The cause of the fires is not known.

The Fire Brigade under Mr. Greenop and the Salvage Corps under Mr. Scully, had a busy time yesterday and they and their men did excellent work.

About 2-30 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out in the P. W. D. sheds on the Kennedy Sea Face. The sheds contained planks, etc. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

STRIKE IN R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

A number of workmen, employed in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, went on strike yesterday. It would appear that the ticket office, which was formerly in the compound of the Dockyard, has been recently shifted to the old Government Central Press building. This new arrangement seems to have caused great inconvenience to the men who found it very difficult to go to the new ticket office to get their passout, then have their meals and return to work, all within the half hour recess that they got in the afternoon. They went on strike at meal time but returned to work on being told that their meals would be allowed to be brought into the Dockyard and that their other grievances would be sympathetically considered. It is alleged that whilst the men were having an interview with their superiors, the former and a European employee came to blows and the European employee sustained some injuries.

LAWN TENNIS.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Result of match played in Bombay on Monday:—

J. E. Jackson and O. D. Baker beat H. F. Ryan and G. A. Hopkins 6-4, 86.

The Bombay Presidency Mohamadan Educational Conference commenced its deliberation at Dharwar yesterday. The Collector opened the Conference with an interesting speech. Mr. Ibrahim Harun Jaffer in an appropriate speech proposed Maulana Shaikh Alibhai Saheb to the chair.

WAR LOAN

BOMBAY TAKES THE WIND.

DISTANCE FROM BENGAL MAINTAINED.

ALL-INDIA TOTAL NEAR 12½ CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m., on 16th April, Rs. 12,39,84,950.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..5,12,25,600*
Bengal ..	..4,07,49,100
Madras ..	.. 32,15,400
United Provinces ..	82,06,300
Punjab ..	.. 91,74,800
Burma ..	.. 43,23,300
Bihar and Orissa ..	10,06,900
Central Provinces ..	18,25,900
Assam ..	.. 2,49,800
Minor Administrations.	23,22,700
Total ..	..12,22,99,800†

* Exclusive of Rs. 4,65,700 through Post Office till 3rd April.

† Exclusive of Rs. 16,85,150 through Post Office till 3rd April.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

SUPPORT TO WAR LOAN AND DEFENCE FORCE.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, held on Saturday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, strongly supports the War Loan and appeals to the Mussalmans all over the country to invest their savings in this safe and profitable security.

"That the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, exhorts the eligible Mussalmans to enrol themselves as volunteers in the Indian Defence Force."

A MEETING OF MILL-HANDS.

Under the auspices of F Ward War Loan Committee a meeting of the mill-hands of the Kohinoor Mills was held at Dadar on Saturday. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Agent of the Mills, presided. Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Dr. Shivram Patel and Mr. Bole explained to the mill-hands the advantages of buying the War Loan and stated that the Company was prepared to advance to any employee as much money as he required free of interest for investing in the Loan. At the end of the meeting it was announced that the handsome sum of Rs. 13,290 had been subscribed by some of the employees of the Mills.

WAR LOAN ACTIVITY IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 16.

Meetings are being held all over the Presidency in aid of the War Loan. At a meeting at Saidapet in Chingleput District, it was announced that Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer promised Rs. 70,000. It is understood that the Theosophical Society has subscribed Rs. 25,000 and the Theosophical Educational Trust Rs. 5,000.

KOLABA ZILLA SABHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, April 16.

It is finally settled that the Kolaba Zilla Sabha will be held on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, instant. Arrangements are being made near Mr. Kelkar's bungalow, at Veshwi near Alibag for the mandap and delegate's quarters. Nearly 100 delegates have been registered till now The Hon. Mr. Upasani has been elected President. There is no plague in the town. The proceedings commence at 4 p.m. on the 26th.

BIRTH OF A THIRD KUMAR.

TO MAHARANI OF BHAVNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 16.

There was much rejoicing in Bhavnagar on Saturday owing to the birth of a third Kumar to her Highness the Maharani. All the schools were closed and the children were given sweets. The inmates of the Lady Hardinge hospital at Bombay were also given sweets, while the patients at the Bhavnagar War hospital were given a dinner.

B. A. EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There seems to be a misprint in the list of the names of the Examiners for B.A. Examination, 1917, published in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle." The Examiners in chemistry in the B.A. Examination this year are Professors A. R. Normand, V. B. Divatia and Turner.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. D.

Bombay, April 14.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, April 17, 1917.

"SOBER TRUTH."

We publish to-day the full text of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech in the House on Cotton duties. It is a speech which deserves to be read with attention and appreciation throughout India for its statesmanlike handling of a complicated question which has been the subject of active controversy for fully a quarter of a century. The speech turns out to be a finer and fuller pronouncement even than had been anticipated from the cabled summaries sent by Reuter. Apart from his exhaustive discussion of the history of the Import duty, Mr. Chamberlain's speech is notable for its tone which suggests that a conception of the new Imperialism now dominates the minds of at least a few English statesmen to some purpose. This new conception is in sharp contrast with the Imperialism of the Curzon school: it seeks to find in equity rather than exploitation the future foundations of the British Empire, and we have enough faith in the ultimate decency of things to believe that imperial reconstruction after the war will be inspired by this ideal and that, in any case, the evolution of the British Empire must be worked out along the lines of liberty and inter-imperial fair-dealing.

One of the most interesting passages in Mr. Chamberlain's speech is the one in which he appealed for Mr. Asquith's support and co-operation. The Secretary of State recalled Mr. Asquith's convictions in regard to Lancashire's policy and attitude towards India as expressed in a speech at Cambridge on March 20, 1895, which has more than a topical interest at the present moment. This is how the ex-Premier expressed himself when the question was to the fore about twenty years ago:—

"First and foremost I will take the case of the Debate the other day in the House of Commons on the Indian import duties. What are those duties? The Government of India has a large and growing expenditure to meet. It has a poor population with a limited power of sustaining taxation. Casting about for some source of revenue to equalise its income with its expenditure the Government of India resolved to impose a duty on all foreign goods taken into the country. The claim was put forward to absolve a district and an industry in England from those duties. Upon that principle I should like to ask Englishmen, who have conquered India, who have held India by force, what possible justification can be alleged for an exemption in favour of a particular class of English produce? Such a claim amounts to this—and it is nothing unless it amounts to this—that in the Government of India we are to look not exclusively, not even primarily, to the interests of the Indian people, but that we are to subordinate these interests to the conditions of thos who command votes in this country. I say that to concede such a conditions of those who command votes in roots of the system on which you can justify the maintenance of our rule in India."

That is the light in which not only Indians, but all right-thinking and honest Englishmen have continued to regard this question during the last two decades, and every argument of Mr. Asquith's has gained force and emphasis during the period that has elapsed since his speech was made. Mr. Chamberlain cited two other opinions which we may as well place on record as conclusive on this point. One is the view expressed by Lord Willingdon (formerly a Liberal member of Parliament) to Lord Hardinge:—

"As to the economic question, I entirely agree about the Excise Duty; India can no longer be exploited for the benefit of political parties at home. This view may appear to come strangely from one who was a party man not many years ago, but perhaps it comes with all the more force on that account, seeing that after knowing more of the subject, I am clear as to the iniquity of the present tax."

And the other is the opinion of Lord Carmichael (also formerly a member of Parliament) which is even more decisive as to the morality of the economic relations between Lancashire and India which the former has shown itself so disinclined to modify. Lord Carmichael said:—

"I have heard this duty discussed by people of all sorts. I have never heard anyone try to defend it, though I have heard people who—or whose friends—profit by it, say, that they hope the Government won't give up supporting it."

After all this, one would suppose, whatever arguments might be urged on behalf of Lancashire on grounds of expediency few would venture on the pose of aggrieved innocence. Yet this is precisely what the "Spectator" does in its issue which is to hand by the last mail. "It may be true," says the "Spectator," "that the Excise duty was imposed upon the Indian manufacturer because of the intervention of Lancashire; but it does not follow that it is an injustice to him; still less does it follow that it is an injury to India." And the journal sets itself to prove the truth of this astounding claim to its own unctuous satisfaction. It would not be worth our while to examine the "Spectator's" arguments in detail: the whole article is a farrago of mendacious misrepresentation which is only worth drawing attention to as a type and sample of the forces which will continue to impede the progress and liberalisation of the British Empire. There is not a word of gratitude or acknowledgment of India's war services, and even the contribution of £100,000,000 is mentioned only in juxtaposition to this gem of an economic discovery: "The sober truth is that the finances of India are probably more satisfactory than those of almost any other portion of the Empire, or indeed of any other country in the world"! We suppose India will have to contend against many such "sober truths,"—more influentially and less crudely adumbrated than by the "Spectator,"—before she secures her deliverance. And it is a comfort to think that in fighting her battles she will not be without the support of fair-minded British statesmen like Mr. Chamberlain.

THE EXEMPTION SCANDAL.

We sympathise with the strong protest entered by "The Times of India" against the proceedings of the Exemption Tribunal in Bombay, which it rightly declares constitute a public scandal. As our contemporary says, it was understood when the Act was passed that exemptions from its provisions would be given only to those engaged in work of national importance. The Bombay Tribunal, however, exempts people for all sorts of reasons connected with their own private affairs or business. Many cases could be quoted, but we do not think there is any more flagrant than that, in a series to which "The Times" draws attention, in which two young men were exempted because their employer is about to take a six months' holiday at Home. We hold most strongly that exemption should be granted to no one who is not engaged on work of *such national importance in relation to the conduct of the war, that the interests of the prosecution of the war are better served by his remaining totally tied to his present job than by the fullest use being made of his capacities for military service.* It is useless to tell us that, after all, the exemptions have not been many. What about those who might have applied, with equal justification, if they had been conscienceless enough to do so, and who now find that men, who have no more claim to exemption than they have, are being allowed to shirk their responsibilities? It is a pity that some of these people who talk about their businesses suffering if they or some of their employees are taken, cannot be made to take a walk through some of the streets of once busy thoroughfares in England and see the number of shops and other small businesses that have had to be closed because the proprietor either has been taken or has been left to run by himself a business that is more than a one-man show. It is no exaggeration that there are many such instances in England. Sacrifices of the most cruel nature have had to be made, compared to which the trumpery excuses to which the Bombay Tribunal has been listening for the last few days are the veriest trifles. The idea of these people seems to be that the Tribunal is one for the exemption of persons liable from sacrifices. Its most important duty is to see that people are not allowed to *avoid* their share of the common sacrifice. We have nothing to say against those who have not hitherto belonged to any volunteer corps. As long as you have a voluntary system it lies in the mouth of no one to reproach any one else for not being a volunteer. It should be enough, at the least, if a man at some time of his life has done his share of military training. But we have been consistent advocates of compulsory service in these columns both for England and India and for Indians as well as Europeans. It is the only right and fair military system for any State. And the only fair and right way of enforcing it is to enforce it without any sort of favour to anyone. A great wrong is done to honest men, who would as soon think of claiming to be exempted from military service under the Act as claiming exemption from the Income Tax or any other responsibility which the State imposes, by the clemency that has been shown to persons applying for exemption on such grounds as have been successfully advanced before the Bombay Tribunal. We fully agree that the military authorities should insist upon the revision by a competent body of every exemption that has been granted.

MOTOR TRANSPORT PROFITS.

We have more than once had occasion in these columns to predict that the future of the motor transport business in India and especially in large cities such as Bombay was likely to turn out to be highly profitable. We believe this has already been demonstrated in the case of more than one enterprising concern that has gone in for this industry, and we have no doubt that, if it were not for the difficulties in the way of getting out lorries during the war, the motor transport vehicle would by this time have pretty well driven the *bail gharry* right off the streets. An illustration of the profitable character of this business is provided by the balance sheet for the year ending 31st December last, of the Western India Transport Company, Ltd., the Agents of which are Messrs. Hughes, Vicaji and Co. No doubt this Company have been greatly helped in their profit-making by the fortune they have enjoyed in securing military contracts and the prosperity of the last year must be due to a very large extent to war profits. We are unable to say whether this entirely accounts for the good fortune that has followed on the activities of those who have the Company's interests in hand, which have resulted in an income on account of "Motor Vans (hire of?), Repairs, and Sales etc." which amounted in 1916 to no less than close on three lakhs of rupees. We do not know, of course, to what extent military contracts inflated this fat income, but since we believe the Company have enjoyed, almost exclusively, the patronage of the Embarcation Supply Depot, to say nothing of other military departments, they could not have had much time for catering for the needs of cotton merchants and others, the earnings from which, if any, could represent only a minor item in their income. However this tidy income has enabled the Company, after writing off no less a sum than Rs. 28,210 for depreciation and paying Agents' commission to the extent of just on Rs. 30,000, to declare a dividend of Rs. 25 per cent., free of income tax, to present a bonus to the Agents of Rs. 6,000, to put Rs. 14,000 to Reserve and to carry forward Rs. 1,698.

Twenty-five per cent. is a handsome enough dividend even in these prosperous times, but, even so, some shareholders of the Company might think that, in view of the large income earned by the Company, the amount available for dividend Rs. 53,394, is not excessive in proportion to the chief items of the accounts. The gross profits for the year were Rs. 1,21,974, which would have justified an even larger dividend in the case of a company working on its own resources, without the intervention of agents who swallow up in commission and bonus a larger sum than was paid in dividends to the shareholders, and which was not under the painful necessity of writing off such large sums for depreciation. The accounts of the Company, however, are in more than one respect of considerable interest. Thus we find that in an actual expenditure of just over two lakhs of rupees, nearly one half, or to be exact Rs. 90,910, represents "Garage Expenses." We take it one does not need to be an expert in the business to understand that expenditure of a very much more extensive nature than the expenses of garaging a dozen or less motor vans is covered by this expression, and it would be highly interesting to know what it is. Establishment charges, Rs. 41,362, stand pretty high for a concern of this kind, but it absolutely boggles the imagination to comprehend how Rs. 90,000 could be absorbed by garage expenses, or what other expenses can be lumped under that head to swell legitimate garage expenses to this colossal amount.

Another vague item is "Purchases Account, Rs. 42,828." Shareholders who had not been hypnotised by the present of a 25 per cent. dividend would probably want to know something about the details of accounts of this character, and would, further, be inquisitive as to the reason for keeping only Rs. 665 odd in the bank and placing "cash in current account" with "The Mill Store Trading Company of India Ltd.," of which the firm of the Chairman of the Western India Transport Company are the Agents, to the extent of Rs. 39,956. But we understand that everything passed off successfully at the annual general meeting which was sparsely attended.

Notes of the Day.

The Struggle for Lens.

It would seem that the Germans are still in Lens,—or were when the latest communiqué was despatched. But the British are also there and we shall presently hear presumably that the enemy have been completely cleared out of this coal mining centre which is more of a district than a town. Correspondents, we are told, are able to look down the main streets of Lens and it was probably no delusion that they saw the advance parties of British actually entering the town itself. It is possible that the struggle for the complete possession of Lens may last for more than a day or two, but we may be sure that the clearing out of the Germans is only a question of a very short time and we shall, as likely as not, hear to-day from Marshal Haig that this objective has been completely achieved. Hardly less satisfactory than the news of the last two days, recording the advances made and the positions gained is, that of the smashing defeat of the counter-attack of the Germans on a six mile front astride the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. The attack failed everywhere except at one point, where the enemy were quickly ejected from a position they temporarily gained.

The Same Ideal.

A further instalment of the proceedings of the presentation of the freedom of the City of Edinburgh to Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and the Maharaja of Bikanir has been received. Reuter's message is dated London, April 12, and we are at a loss to understand why there should have been a delay of four days before receiving the summary of the speeches of General Smuts and the Maharaja of Bikanir. However, even the delayed message was worth having if only for General Smuts's remarks. The ex-Boer Leader declared that he was fighting to-day for the same cause for which he fought against Britain fifteen years ago, namely, for freedom and liberty, and emphasized the fact that it was the sagacious handling by British statesmen of the South African political situation since the Boer War that was responsible for the happy results so conspicuous in evidence at the present day. The Maharaja of Bikanir struck an appropriately optimistic note and looked forward to the permanent strengthening of the ties binding the various parts of the Empire together.

The Late Prof. Wordsworth.

We regret to learn of the death of Prof. William Wordsworth which occurred at Rome last month. Bombay has thus sustained the loss of a striking personality that for over three decades exercised a unique and wholly beneficial influence on the educational and political life of this Presidency. The late Mr. Wordsworth came out to India in 1862, as Professor of History in the place of Sir Edwin Arnold, of the Deccan College, Poona. He was the grandson of the great poet, Wordsworth, and himself possessed a deep poetic spirit which was developed during the time that he was Principal of Elphinstone College. He succeeded Mr. Chatfield as Principal of Elphinstone College somewhere about 1880. In 1894, he was honoured with the degree of LL.D., by the local University and several among the older alumni of the University will recall the enthusiastic torchlight procession in which he was carried to his residence by the student world after the conferring of the honour. Prof. Wordsworth's interest in things Indian was not confined to education only.

Some famous Controversies.

Professor Wordsworth's polemical writings in the local dailies are still remembered. He was a master of controversial writing. He used to hit the Civil Service very hard and once he had a long controversy with Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Lee Warner in the "Gazette" over his own initials "W. W." He also had his fling at the Catholic theologians, notably Dr. Meurin, the Roman Catholic Bishop. He once gave a most interesting lecture on Buddha in the Framji Cowasji Hall which ruffled many a "pious" Christian by observing that Christianity was a dying and decaying creed. At the College he was most popular and his teachings of History were remarkable for their breadth of view and extensive learning. He was a deep and sincere sympathiser with all Indian aspirations and took the greatest interest in Indian politics. Indeed, his political teachings in his lectures were most remarkable, but the Government in those days was not shy of "students and politics." He was really dreaded as a critic because of his learning, his logic, his satire and his Parthian shots.

His Visit to the Congress.

In 1885 he attended, together with Sir W. Wedderburn, the First Indian National Congress held at the Gowalia Tank Sanskrit College hall, under the Presidency of the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerji. He was remarkable for his philosophic Radicalism and was a great friend of Lord Reay, who himself belonged to the same political school. In the "Bombay Gazette" he wrote some most thoughtful and well polished sonnets. These he collected some five years ago in book form for private circulation. After his retirement, owing to his chronic ailment of asthma, he went to live at Capri, in Naples, only making a pilgrimage to London for two summer months of each year. He was far the most eminent Principal Elphinstone College had after Sir Alexander Grant.

Professor Courthope.

The death of Prof. William John Courthope, which is announced by Reuter this morning, removes from the world of English Literature a great student and a discriminating critic. The Professorship of Poetry at the University of Oxford is regarded as a prize appointment reserved for men who have already made their mark as students and critics of Literature. Prof. Courthope's eminence in the world of letters was thus recognised when in 1895, he was called to the Chair of Poetry at Oxford. Prof. Courthope occupied the Chair for five years. The outcome of his labours in this capacity was the publication of the History of English Poetry in six volumes though the last of these volumes did not appear until the year 1909. In these volumes, Prof. Courthope traces the history of English Poetry from its dawn to the present times and it is enough to say that the work, monumental as it is as far as Prof. Courthope's own publications are concerned, is also invaluable to every student of English literature. Prof. Courthope was especially interested in the Augustun period of English literature and was considered an authority on Pope. Besides writing a life of Addison, he edited Pope's works and was also an author of the latter's life. Professor Courthope married in 1870 a daughter of John Scott, H. M. Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay.

An Unenviable "Eminence."

"New India" calls attention to the "bad eminence" of the Madras Presidency in regard to the excise revenue returns. The following table, reproduced from the memorandum of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India explains what this "eminence" means:—

	Revenue in Lakhs of Rs. 1913-14.	1917-18.
Madras	365	378
Bombay	222	256
Bengal	153	146
U. P.	133	136

That one single province should pay, as the figures given above indicate, nearly as much as two other provinces,—Bombay and Bengal,—combined as drink revenue alone discloses unmistakably, as "New India" points out, a very abnormal situation which no volume of stock arguments can satisfactorily explain.

Official and Personal.

We regret that the paragraph we published last week regarding Military honour conferred by the King of Servia on two Indian Medical Officers, which was published in our issue of the 14th inst., was wrongly worded. It should run as follows:

A Fifth Supplement to the "London Gazette," issued on February 15th 1917, contains the names of the following Medicals Officers as recepients of honours, conferred by the King of Servia for services rendered in connection with military operations in the Field:—'Order of the White Eagle," for Captain Heerajee Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, M.B., I.M.S., and Lieutenant Nilkanth Sheiram Jatar, I.M.S.

Lord and Lady Ronaldshay left Calcutta on Monday, for Darjeeling.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE OISE.

BRITISH ARTILLERY SUPERIORITY.

OUR ARTILLERY SUPERIORITY.

"GUN AND HOWITZER HAVE BEATEN TRENCH."

A HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., April 16.

The Military correspondent of "The Times" says:—An entirely wellplanned and well fought battle has resulted in most satisfactory victories of the war. The Germans are thick as peas in France. There are sixty divisions on the British Front alone, but gun and howitzer have beaten trench. So long as our artillery superiority is maintained the entrenched Germans must be regarded as lost souls.

The correspondent pays a tribute to the splendid work of all arms and agrees with German protestations that the Hindenburg line is intact but says it is largely in Marshal Haig's cages.

GROUND GAINED NEAR GRICOURT.

CASUALTIES IN THE ATTACK ON BAPAUME-CAMBRAI ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 16.

This evening's British communiqué says as a result of the fighting north-westward of St. Quentin we gained ground eastward and northward of Gricourt. We also progressed in the neighbourhood of the Haitrincourt Wood and eastward of Lievin and are approaching the outskirts of Lens.

Later particulars show that German losses in the attack on the Bapaume-Cambrai road were heavier than at first reported. The attack was pressed with great determination under our heavy fire. Three hundred prisoners were taken and fifteen hundred dead counted.

Our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing raids. There was severe fighting in the air. We destroyed four German aeroplanes and drove down eleven others. Ten of ours are missing.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON BELGIAN FRONT.

SECOND ENEMY LINE PENETRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 16.

A Belgian wireless communiqué says after violent artillery preparation we penetrated at Dixmude into the second enemy line. The artillery duel was very lively on the whole Belgian front to-day.

THE VIMY RIDGE VICTORY.

CANADIANS CONGRATULATED BY COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, April 16.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 16.

The Commonwealth Government has cabled congratulations to the Canadians on their great victory at the Vimy Ridge.

HOW VIMY RIDGE WAS CAPTURED.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM WONDERFUL MODEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters emphasises the important bearing which the capture of the Vimy Ridge is likely to have on subsequent operations in the West. He states on unimpeachable authority that the victory was directly associated with a pretty little model. This was a wonderful scale reproduction in plasticine of the neighbourhood of the Ridge on which the clever artist, who was furnished with a mass of aerial photographs and information from local inhabitants, had worked for months prior to the attack and from which the staff officers carefully instructed the Canadian and British officers and non-commissioned officers who were selected for the assault. The correspondent describes amazing topographical fidelity of the model, which was carried out in colours to the tiniest detail, such as the varying soil formation of the trench systems, the situation of mine craters and the belts of wire entanglements.

The correspondent describes the German attempts to regain possession of the Vimy Ridge on the 9th, 10th and 11th. These did not succeed, but in order to strengthen the possession of Vimy village, Irish, British and Canadian battalions were detailed on the 12th, to carry the important hill known as the Pimple. This was executed with irresistible dash. The correspondent quotes instances of the growing demoralisation of German troops, giving as example the great counter-attack along a six-mile front this morning. The enemy by weight of numbers drove out the garrison of Lagnicourt from an important position, but our troops were reinforced and came back and worsted the enemy in open fighting, killing and wounding several hundred and taking two hundred prisoners.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

MANY TRENCHES ON THE OISE OCCUPIED.

HAVOC ON ENEMY AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., April 16.

A French communiqué says north and south of the Oise our night reconnaissances everywhere found the enemy trenches occupied. They brought back prisoners. East of Maisons de Champagne our reconnaissances penetrated the German trenches which were found utterly wrecked by our fire. They brought back a quantity of material.

TWO COUNTER-ATTACKS BROKEN BY FRENCH FIRE.

On the right bank of the Meuse two German attacks in Bois de Caurieres and in the direction of Les Chambrettes were broken by our fire. Some infantrymen who penetrated our advanced line in Bois de Caurieres were either killed or taken prisoners.

TWENTY-FOUR MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN IN THREE DAYS.

On the 12th, 13th and 14th instant we brought down twenty-one aeroplanes. Four more were compelled to land badly damaged. A captive balloon was brought down in flames. Our bombarding aeroplanes dropped 4,160 kilograms of projectiles on the railway stations and establishments in the Briey basin and 1,200 kilograms on the railway stations in the region of Mezieres and Sedan.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY DISPERSED NORTH OF ITANCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., April 16.

Last night's French communiqué says there were violent artillery actions at St Quentin, north of Aisne and in Champagne. Our batteries caught and dispersed the enemy elements north of Itancourt.

KAISER AND POST-WAR REFORMS.

PROMISE DISTRUSTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

Herr Harden, writing in the "Zukunf" expresses a distrust of the Kaiser's promised constitutional reforms and declares that it is not necessary anyhow to postpone the proposals till after the war.

OCCUPATION OF LENS.

GERMANS PLAYING "MERRY LITTLE HELL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

The report of the actual occupation of Lens is explainable by the fact that Lens itself is merely the centre of a circle of mining towns and villages forming a vast agglomeration of houses with boundaries not more clearly marked than the London boroughs. Anyhow correspondents are able to look down the main streets of Lens, where the German rearguards are playing "merry little hell," destroying everything. Twenty thousand grenades were dumped into one mineshaft.

A PEACE MEETING WRECKED.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN EAST END

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., April 16.

A peace meeting in the East End yesterday, was wrecked and the flags were torn up by indignant crowds. Two pacifists were hurled over the railings. The proceedings concluded with a meeting in aid of the discharged soldiers and a large sum was realised.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY AND FREEDOM.

SIR R. BORDEN'S SPEECH AT EDINBURGH.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR ON UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., April 16.

The following is an addition to the account of the presentation of the freedom of the City of Edinburgh to Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and the Maharaja of Bikanir.

Sir Robert Borden, was followed by General Smuts who refrred to the solidarity of the Union of South Africa and declared that he was fighting to-day for the same cause for which he fought against Britain fifteen years ago, namely, for freedom and liberty. Wise British counsels in the treatment of the South African political situation since the Boer war were now seen in fact that the former enemies were fighting in a common cause with the United Kingdom. That result had been brought about by the reversion to the old ideal of liberty which had been the guiding principle of British history. He proceeded to point out that the issue was whether or not the nations were going to be terrorised by German militarism. He eulogised President Wilson's message to the Congress and said that the United States' action would have enormous moral effect, and nowhere greater than in Germany.

The Maharajah of Bikanir, who was greeted with loud cheers, referred to the great part which the Scotsmen had played in the east and other parts of our dominions. He declared that all the countries of the Empire were of one mind in the resolve to prosecute war with all energy and determination at their command for the freedom of the world, the right of nations to live their own lives and for the overthrow of militarism and aggression (cheers). He took the opportunity of acknowledging the patient handling of Imperial problems by the Prime Minister and the Ministers from the Dominions. Whatever political and economic decisions might be arrived at by the present Imperial gathering he was convinced that one result would be the permanent strengthening of ties binding the various parts of the Empire together, strong and endurable as they had already proved themselves to be during the past three years. (Cheers.)

DR. WILSON'S PERSONAL APPEAL.

TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 16.

A personal appeal from President Wilson calls upon every American citizen, man woman and child, to join in the preservation of the nation's ideals and the triumph of democracy throughout the world. He says the supreme test of the nation has come and they must all act together.

President Wilson has created a committee of public information, composed of Messrs. Lansing, Baker and Daniels, with the magazine-writer, Mr. Creel as Chairman, for the purpose of arranging to supply news to the public consistent with military considerations.

SURVIVORS OF SUNKEN DANISH VESSELS.

SUNK OUTSIDE GERMAN DANGER ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, April 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 16.

The survivors of the two torpedoed Danish vessels have officially reported that they were sunk far outside the German danger zone.

APPEAL FOR FOOD-GROWING AT HOME.

PREMIER'S LETTER READ AT NORWICH WAR COMMITTEE MEETING.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

At a conference of the Norfolk War and Agricultural Committees held at Norwich, a letter from Mr. Lloyd George was read in which the Premier appealed to the workers on land to give the utmost help in food-growing, "as we may have to feed the Army and the Navy besides ourselves on the home-grown food."

KRUPP'S WORKMEN AT KIEL.

CLAMOUR FOR INCREASED FOOD ALLOWANCE.

DIRECTORS' PATHETIC REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., April 16.

Workmen and officials of Krupp's works at Kiel demanded immediate increase in their food allowance and increase of wages by 33⅓ per cent. apart from war bonus. The Directors addressed the men declaring that they were drawing the allowances of only the meanest labourers. The men were incredulous and demanded to be allowed to inspect their larders, but this was refused.

THREATENED COAL FAMINE IN COPENHAGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, April 16.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., April 16.

The city is threatened with coal famine and it is expected that the theatres will close on May 1st.

UNION GOVERNMENT GRANT OF A MILLION STERLING.

RECOGNITION OF PROTECTION BY NAVY.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

CAPE TOWN, April 15.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., April 16.

At the South African Party Congress Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines, announced that the Union Government had decided to grant the Imperial Government £1,000,000 in recognition of the protection afforded by the Navy under which the exports from South Africa had proceeded as usual.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ARGENTINE.

ENEMY VESSELS BEING CONCENTRATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.
BUENOS AIRES, April 15.

The anti-German demonstrations continue and a crowd has attacked the German Legation, Consulate and journals. The Government is concentrating the German vessels in the Argentine waters in the Buenos Aires harbour.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA IN JAVA

PICTURES DISTRIBUTED TO NATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 11.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 16.

A Handelsblad telegram says the Dutch authorities in Java have discovered the pictures of the Kaiser, Emperor Charles and the Sultan of Turkey distributed wholesale among the natives. The Government has ordered the seizure of the pictures but this is difficult as the source of distribution is unknown.

URUGUAY'S SYMPATHY WITH U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTEVIDEO, April 16.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 16.

The Uruguay Government has conveyed its sympathy and moral support to the United States on the latter's declaration of war.

REDUCTION OF COTTON OUTPUT IN SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, April 11.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 16.

The Swedish cotton factories have reduced their output so enabling them to continue the work for five months in spite of the stoppage of cotton exports from America owing to the entry of the United States into the war.

DEATH OF TWO EMINENT MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., April 16.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General Sir William Taylor and of Professor William John Courthop.

FEELING IN SPAIN.

"GRAVEST MOMENT IN HER HISTORY."

HUMILIATED BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, April 16.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., April 16.

The "Journal El Liberal" in a strong article says:—Spain finds herself at the gravest moment in her history. If her neutrality is broken it will be against Germany, which is humiliating us and treating our flag like a rag. This Spain cannot tolerate without committing moral suicide.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF.

APPOINTED RUSSIAN C-IN-C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 16.

General Alexieff has been definitely appointed Commander-in-Chief.

DEATH OF PANDIT BISHAMBHAR NATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 16.

The beath has occurred of Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishambhar Nath, a prominent educationalist and scholar. Municipal offices and courts were closed as a mark of respect for the deceased.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and the ornamental gates of Somnath") are available of the metallurgical and other skill the Hindus had attained, such as, perfection in copper and brass work, which is still retained in several parts of the country, the exquisite delicacy and beauty of gold and silver ware and the wondrous fineness and softness of cotton fabric like Dacca muslin, "whose seven folds could not hide a modest face" and whose existence is now deemed pretty nearly mythological.

The Hindus held that the body is "composed of five elements. . . . having their respective qualities of dryness, sharpness, fluidity, heaviness and lightness. The humours of the body—wind, bile and phlegm—are formed from the elements. The harmonious action of the elements and their qualities constitute health," in view of which the "Hindu Physicians used to prescribe emetics once a fortnight, a purgative once a month, and blood-letting twice a year at the change of seasons." A clear scrutiny of the daily diet and duties prescribed discloses how keen regard has been evinced for sound hygienic principles in the laying out of the injunctions. We have even now evidences of the superiority of the medical and surgical skill of the Hindus who were the first to practise the dissection of the human body. Dr. Hirschberg says, "The whole plastic surgery in Europe had taken its new flight when these cunning devices of Indian workmen became known to us. The transplanting of sensible skin flaps is also entirely an Indian method." All these worked out at such an early period as the Rig Veda show, as Dr. Muthu in an informing paper on the "History of Ancient Hindu Medicine" very rightly deduces, "that the Hindus were the teachers, not the learners from other nations."

DECAY INTO EMPIRICISM.

After the death of Buddha, surgery began to be neglected and medicine, after the Mahomedan invasion, and both proceeded along the path of rapid decline after the European advent in India. The system of medicine which had done immense good and occupied the foremost rank has mainly descended into empiricism at the present day for want of sufficient care and proper patronage. Owing to the lack of systematic organisations for imparting instruction, Ayurveda has degenerated into quackery, practised by a few "Vaidyas" looked upon for their pains as an inferior class of medical men. Even at this day innumerable instances might be quoted in which the indigenous system of medicine has effected a radical cure where foreign systems have ignominiously failed. If the moral considerations of saving and fostering a noble art which, pursuing the logical course, daily withers under the chilling influence of rigid discouragement, were not enough to revive it, at least the steady belief still of a huge portion of the population in the ancient system and of their consistent adherence to it, ought to rouse the U. P. Government from their apathy and make them revoke their most unfortunate decision not to be *able* to accept a motion to systematise the indigenous system of medicine and thus rescue millions from fatal empiricism and quackery, which is indirectly forced upon them by the erratic attitude of the Government.

G. S. RAGHAVAN.

INDIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

ITS ANCIENT GLORIES.

It is difficult to conceive for what very urgent reasons of state the U. P. Government "were unable to accept" the motion brought forward by the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh before the Legislative Council on Tuesday last to start at Lucknow an Ayurvedic and Unani College combined with a hospital and a dispensary. The non-official members who spoke on the motion are reported to have "insisted on the fact that indigenous systems catered for the vast majority of the population." Deplorable as it is that the commendable insistence of the non-official members on a fact whose being overlooked must operate very woefully upon the vast majority of the population who had not yet become reconciled to Allopathic treatment, should not have moved the Government to be *able* to accept the proposition, the worst feature of the Government's *inability* to accept the motion is their unfortunate decision not to resuscitate the glorious systems of medicine which date their effective decline from the time of the European conquest of India for want of proper facilities and deserving patronage. India, from the very earliest times captured the imagination of the world in her system of medicine as in her art and crafts. The history of Hindu medicine conveys us back to very remote times and we can trace its rudiments to the Vedic period. Since then Ayurveda had flourished and proved a marvel of the world. The art of healing had attained a high degree of perfection and we are told that cases of snakebites and other ailments, which, the Greek physicians whom Alexander had brought with him were unable to cure, were treated by the "Vaidyas" (physicians) with eminent success, so that the hero of Macedon at the end of his Indian campaign is chronicled to have taken some of these learned physicians with him. The Hindu medicine which, at the European period received its death-blow,—and whose revival the U. P. Government are unable to contemplate—we are told, cured many refractory diseases that other foreign systems were unable to cope with, so that it was greatly prized by the Arabians, and its votaries practised in Bagdad during the eighth and ninth centuries and some of them lived at the court of the renowned Caliph Haroun al Raschid. In India, Ayurveda had made considerable headway in its scope and development. Hygiene, regimen of the body and diet received great attention and a sanitary code was contained in the Hindu shastras. Several rules were laid down and "the daily practice of early rising, of cleansing the teeth, anointing the body, bathing, exercise, shampooing and rubbing the body became part of their (Hindus') religious duties." Many other injunctions were imposed in the matter of diet and other things, giving cleanliness and purity prime thought. "Drinking and eating from the vessels of others, wearing shoes, clothes or garlands used by others were considered a pollution, showing they had an idea of contamination so early in their period of history."

ANCIENT HINDUS AND CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry began in the Vedic period which merged into Alchemy. "The ancient Hindus knew how to prepare sulphuric acid, nitric acid and muriatic acid; the oxides of copper, iron, lead, tin and zinc; the sulphuret of iron, copper, mercury, antimony and arsenic; sulphate of copper, zinc and iron and carbonate of lead and iron. The fact that Susruta gives a description of making caustic alkali from the ashes of plants, the originality of which very much struck M. Barthelot, is a proof of the high degree of perfection the Hindus had achieved in scientific pharmacy at so early an age." The administration of mercury and its preparations is said to have been fully established "anticipating Paracelsus and his followers by several centuries." "In fact" says Dr. Muthu, an authority on Tuberculosis and an Indian, who has established a position and deserved status for himself in the English medical world, "among the ancients they (Hindus) were the only people who prescribed mercury internally, and the first to give mercury internally in syphilis. In the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese settled themselves in Goa and other parts of India, syphilis made its appearance. The Hindu physicians could not account for this disease as all their medical writings from the time of Charaka and Susruta downwards were silent on the subject, while they give accurate descriptions of other diseases of the genital organs. So they called it *Pherengee Roga* (Portuguese disease) and administered mercury in the form of calomel and by injection."

DISCOVERIES IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

We have the testimony of Megasthenes with regard to the progress of applied chemistry in India. The discoveries of the art of dyeing which had almost reached perfection, the extraction of indigotin from the indigo plant and the tempering of steel which was highly prized and of which, it is said, the famous blades of Damascus were made, were prominently among the chemical arts and manufactures that gained for India the sway over the markets, eastern and western. Numerous other evidences (e.g. "the iron girders at Puri

(Continued in Column 5.)

VICEREGAL DURBAR AT LAHORE.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S TRIBUTE TO PUNJAB.

"THE SWORDARM OF INDIAN EMPIRE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 16.

The Viceregal Durbar was held to-day in the University Hall and proved a splendid function. Besides the Ruling Chiefs, there was a fair gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

A large number of presentations were made to His Excellency who returned the *nazaranas*, after touching the sovereign paid by them and a large number of sanads, khilats, King's Police Medals, Kaiser-i-Hind medals, titles and Jagir grants were distributed by His Excellency Lord Chelmsford then addressed the gathering

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECCH.

Your Highnesses, Chiefs, Sardars and Gentlemen of the Punjab:—I am proud to meet you to-day in the capital of the Punjab. I have sought an early opportunity of doing so, as I wished in view of the Punjab's great record to make a special point of visiting you while the war is still in progress. Misunderstandings from time to time there may have been, sinister movements too, in some quarters which we need now only recall in order that we may pay due recognition to the loyal co-operation which they evoked, and to the strong hand which suppressed them. But in the main, the idea of the Punjab which we Englishmen, and Englishmen all the world over have in their hearts to-day, is that of a province second to none in devotion to our King-Emperor, a province true to the core and inspired by high traditions, sending out her gallant sons to fight shoulder to shoulder with our own sons, a province of men, the swordarm of the Indian Empire. Small wonder then, that I am proud to-day, to find myself speaking to such an assembly gathered together from the land of the five rivers. I should like first of all to dwell with some particularity on the immediate military services rendered by you since the Empire entered into this great struggle. As was to be expected, the ruling Princes and Chiefs have given a fine lead. The Imperial Service troops of the States of Patiala, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Maler Kotla and Sirmur have been on active service in the various theatres of the war, almost continuously since hostilities began, and I have received good accounts of their prowess in France, Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and East Africa. The Bahawalpur Imperial Service Camel Corps have also been maintained in a high state of efficiency, though they have not yet had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the field. All the Durbars have placed their services and resources unreservedly at our disposal, and lavish contributions have been made in money and material. Even private houses in Simla belonging to ruling Chiefs have been readily offered to meet the needs of the army and in fact the States, both great and small, have vied with one another in helping the cause of Great Britain in this mighty struggle. I acknowledge these services most gratefully on behalf of his Majesty's Government by whom they will assuredly not be forgotten. And now what has the Punjab done? As in old days, it as shown itself to be the nursery of fighting men.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF RECRUITMENT.

It has been the principal source of recruitment of the Indian Army and has furnished 63 per cent. of the recruits enlisted in British India since the beginning of the war. The first Victoira Cross won by an Indian was gained by Naik Khudadad Khan, a Muhammadan Rajput of the Jhelum District. Upto the present time the Punjabis have earned between them 3 Victoria Crosses, 186 Orders of Merit and 370 Indian Distinguished Medals, since the beginning of the war. Our recent victories in Mesopotamia will add yet more to the number of these honourable distinctions, and show a record of which the Province may well be proud. I have alluded to the splendid recruitment from your Province but such results could never have been obtained if there had not been a very real desire on the part of the people and their leaders to assist the Officers of Government in the important work of raising men for the forces of the King-Emperor. I have had myself the opportunity of meeting many of the men who had done signal service in this respect at Rohtak, and more recently at Rawalpindi, and I congratulate the Province on having such men as its leaders. But their efforts have not been confined to securing a steady flow of recruits for Punjabi regiments, they have also enabled Government to raise in a very short time a very large number of mule drivers, sarwans, mechanics, labourers and other classes of followers required for various auxiliary services in the field. The sudden demand for men of these classes which arose last summer was met by the Punjab with great energy and promptitude and the vigorous action then taken by the provincial authorities helped us to overcome a serious though temporary difficulty.

As you are aware we have been able through the persevering efforts of our officers to overcome some of the physical difficulties which made campaigning in Mesopotamia so arduous in the early phases of the war. The Tigris from Basrah to Bagdad, now affords a striking example of vigour and orderly progress, and of the extent and variety of the Empire's resources. Steamers from the Thames, the Niger and the Nile now ply on the Tigris and the Euphrates side by side with those from the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy. The shrill whistle of the locomotive now disturbs the solitude of the desert, and the striking spectacle of a goods train threading its way through the traditional garden of Eden is a tribute, I think, to the enterprise, resourcefulness and organising power, of our soldiers and engineers. The fact that the means of carrying these remarkable achievements into effect have been largely been derived from India which has contributed men and materials to the utmost of her resources must give us all a feeling of honourable prife and satisfaction and nowhere, I am sure, will this be felt more widely than in the Punjab.

NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

Continuing his Excellency said, "the prosperity of India is and must be for many years to come dependent mainly on her agriculture. The natural advantages of climate and soil, the abundance of labour, the industry and thrift of the peasantry, the provision through Government agency of a generous water supply, and the accumulated experience of generations engaged in practical husbandry, have enabled her not only to feed her vast population but to produce a large surplus for export, and thus to purchase a steadily increasing amount of foreign manufactures. But the growing pressure of population on the soil, together with a progressive rise in the standard of living, make it essential for her to increase her production per acre if her rate of progress is to be maintained. In Europe and Northern America science has made great strides in this direction, and the small but promising beginnings made by research workers in this country show what immense possibilities lie before us. The Punjab has peculiar advantages for leading the way. The huge areas brought under irrigation by the canals provide an ideal field for improved methods of agriculture. Let me suggest that if the desired increase of production is to be secured improvements are necessary in three directions, (1) in the methods of cultivation, (2) in the selection of better varieties of the staple crops, and (3) in the harvesting and marketing of pure grains. The Agricultural Department is doing its best to introduce all these improvements, and is meeting with a most encouraging degree of co-operation. The superiority of its selected varieties of various crops especially of wheat and American cotton, has already been proved. I hope that there will be a considerable expansion of research in this direction as soon as more workers are available. The importance of demonstrating the results so far obtained has recently been impressed on local Government and the grant of Rs. 10,70,000 which has been made to the Punjab from the profits realised by the Government of India from the exports of wheat should enable material progress to be made in the important work of demonstration. Government are also considering the the question whether anything can be done to improve the arrangements for the marketing of cotton so as to secure to the cultivator a full price for superior varieties. These are all matters in which the large landholders of the Province can render material assistance. It is by these means that I hope to see prosperity increase and spread in the fields of this fair province. First, the research of the scientists, second the demonstration by the Government officers and last, the intelligent activity of the cultivator bringing the seed sown by science, to fruition in the field.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

We must remember also, that your irrigation colonies for the moment carry their population easily, but twenty years hence, there may well be a congestion of population for which, unless we have taken steps in the meantime, it may be difficult to provide. I look forward then, to the establishment of industries in close connection with your agricultural projects, which will meet the demands of your growing population.

Crime is subject which may not at first sight strike one as an appropriate topic for discussion at such a durbar. But in the case of the Punjab, it is topic which may be considered with a good deal of satisfaction. Two years ago, the Punjab went through a very troublous time. There were riots between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, in the southwest, and there were murders and conspiracies organised by revolutionaries from America and the Far East, which we were happily able to nip in the bud. But it is a matter for the profoundest satisfaction, that the strong good sense of the Punjab race came to her rescue, and it may safely be said, that at the present moment, the tranquillity of the province is far greater than it has been at any recent period even before the war

EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE.

Your province is still somewhat backward in education, but the progress made of recent years has been re-assuring and there are two characteristics of the Punjab which lead me to hope that education in this province has a great future before it. In the first place, you have a large number of educational institutions of a denominational character. This has no doubt its dangers, here as it has in England. Religious animosities may be fostered, and competition may lead in places to an unnecessary number of inferior schools being set up. But where these dangers can be avoided, there is much to be gained from the system which is so common in your province. I am thinking more especially, of the encouragement to education which it provides, leading to increased private liberality in the promotion of schools and colleges and increased enthusiasm in their management. I am also thinking of the opportunities which it gives for dealing with that subject which we find so difficult to deal with in our Government institutions, namely, the encouragement of religious feeling among our students. Then you have in the Punjab a large class of people, not yet adequately educated, in the ordinary sense of the term, but full of enterprise and keenness especially in the direction of Machanical work. You have no very large centres of manufacture. But with your great Railway works at Lahore, and with an artizan class so fitted for practical industry, I see no reason why in the industrial revival which we hope is before us, the Punjab should not in some directions at least give the lead to the rest of India.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S SERVICES.

It is a great pleasure then, for me, to be able to congratulate you all on the condition of your province, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of the valuable services rendered not only to the Punjab but to India by his Honour the Lieut-Governor. But I feel sure, that his Honour would be the first to acknowledge, that throughout he has been ably and loyally supported by his Lieutenants in all brances of the service, and I would not have them think that I am unmindful of their good work. Sir Michael O'Dwyer is coming to the end of his career in India, and it can be truly said of him, "Nihil Tetigit Quod Non Ornavit," of which a free translation might be given "he has held no office without conferring lustre upon it." During these last anxious years of war, it has been the greatest comfort both to Lord Hardinge and myself, to feel that we had so strong and so wise a colleague, and you in the Punjab, will I feel sure, be sorry to part with one, who always tempered his strength with geniality. History, I think, will record him as one of India's great Lieut.-Governors.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN GATHERING.

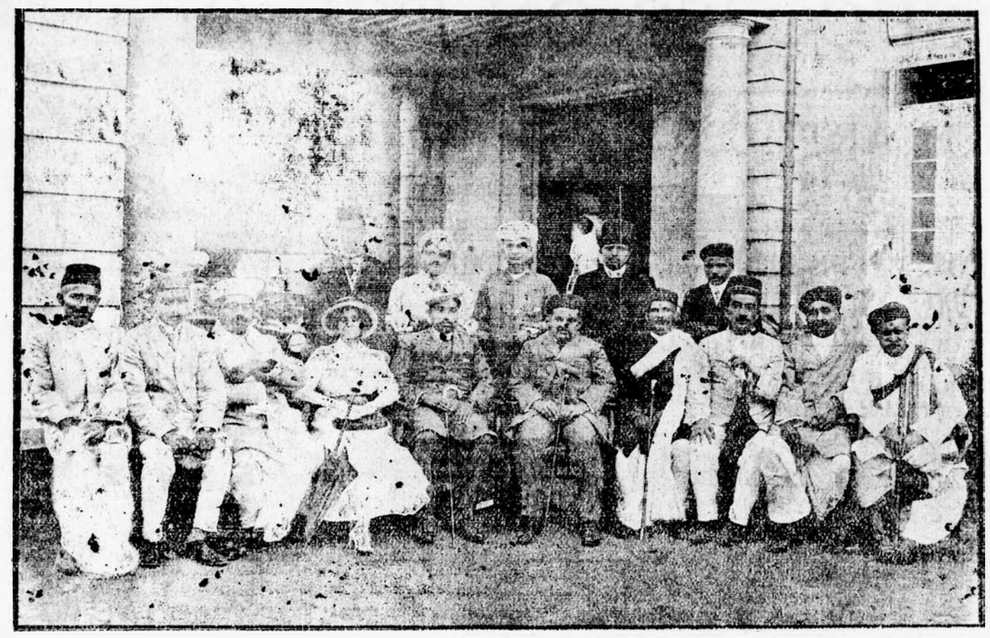

Photo by Mr. G. M. Jayakar.

This photograph was taken on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund held in the hall of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, on Saturday last over which the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah presided.

ASSAM LABOUR CORPS FOR FRANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, April 16.

Amid picturesque surrounding, and in the presence of a large concourse of the residents of the station, and hill men, the Chief Commissioner of Assam addressed and saw off, this morning, the first batch of one thousand of the Khasi and Jaintia hills Labour Corps for France of which Lt.-Col. B. C. Allen is the commandant and Captains Black and Fox of the Assam Valley and Burma Valley Light Horse respectively are assistant commandants. The second batch of one thousand will leave in about ten days' time. There are four other labour corps of two thousand each under formation. Of these the Naga Hills corps has already moved under the command of Lt.-Col. H. C. Barnes and Captains Mowhirter and Gore, Assistant Commandants of the Burma Valley and Assam Valley Light Horse respectively. The remaining three corps will, it is hoped, be ready before very long.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A COORG.

SENTENCE OF DEATH AND FINE CONFIRMED IN APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 16.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner for Coorg, has confirmed on appeal the sentence of death and fine of Rs. 500 passed by the Sessions Judge of Mercara on a well-to-do landlord and coffee planter of Coorg named Kaknoor Krishnappa for murdering his two brothers-in-law, attempting to murder the wife of a relative who lived near his house, and for burning down the latter's house. It was alleged that on 3rd February last the accused and his brothers-in-law had midday meal when some toddy and arrack was consumed and later on they engaged in a wrestling match. It appears that the brothers-in-law handled the accused a little more roughly than he liked, and he lost his temper. He is alleged to have subsequently shot his brothers-in-law with a five chambered revolver, and also his relative's wife who has recovered, and also set fire to the house. It was urged that the accused was suffering from impulsive insanity.

The Judicial Commissioner in the course of a lengthy judgment stated that the public must be protected from murderers whose only real excuse consisted in ungovernable temper.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND FORGERY.

POLICE SUB-INCPECTOR SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, April 15.

The Sessions Judge of Satara has sentenced Police Sub-inspector R. R. Adsul, lately attached to the Satara city police station on a charge of criminal assault on a woman under Section 376, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years and two years under Section 464 (forgery), the sentences to run concurrently.

The accused sub-inspector's orderly who was charged with abetment was discharged. According to the prosecution story the accused Sub-inspector Adsul committed rape on a Mahratta widow named Jiga on the 29th November last at midnight in a private house at Satara town, where the accused had gone to investigate a theft case. It was further alleged that the accused framed incorrect records of the case forging certain documents in order to shield the woman and her father from the guilt.

CHARGE OF HURT AGAINST MANAGER OF ORPHANAGE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 16.

Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to-day, discharged Father Lobo, manager of St. Patrick's Orphanage, against whom a complaint had been filed by Lawrence Max alleging that the accused caused hurt to his brother Joseph aged eleven an inmate of the orphanage. The facts previously reported, were briefly to the effect that Joseph and three other boys attempted to run away from the orphanage on 26th of February last, when, it was alleged, they were caught and punished by being administered severe cuts on the bare skin. It was further alleged that the punishment on Joseph necessitated his being taken to the hospital for treatment.

The witnesses examined for the prosecution included complainant I. G. Geremia, the boy Joseph and two other boys, and the assistant surgeon of the Bowring hospital, and they were cross-examined. After hearing counsel for both sides, the District Magistrate stated that the punishment was proper and discharged the accused.

THE GOVERNOR AT JAMKHANDI.

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

The following is the text of his Excellency's reply to the address from the Agricultural Association, Jamkhandi, on Saturday last:—

Gentlemen,—I am much obliged to you for your cordial and friendly welcome and can assure you that it is with the greatest pleasure that I find myself amongst you to-day on a visit which will give me an opportunity of learning for myself the possibilities of the further advance of the great industry of agriculture in this part of the country and of the activities of the Agricultural Association which you gentlemen represent. Let me add that I am delighted to find myself within the confines of a State ruled over by a Chief who has always shown the keenest interest in the welfare of his subjects, and a determination to secure the fair and efficient administration of all the important matters which are under his care in his responsible position.

Your reference to the extension of the Gokak Irrigation Scheme seems to me of a much too pessimistic character and I venture to hope that your view that this extension has been put off to a "long future date" may not prove to be true. When the financial stringency due to the war has passed away, I feel sure that Government will take steps to extend the benefits of irrigation throughout the Presidency without delay and that the Gokak project among others will come in for early consideration.

I much regret to learn that in your opinion the great industry of agriculture does not attract the rising generation of your people, and that there is a tendency among young men to show little interest in the occupation of their fathers, and that in consequence general cultivation is becoming less efficient than it was in years gone by. The desire of young men to leave the peaceful pursuits of the country for the more exciting life in great cities is a tendency which is common to all countries, and can only be counteracted by the spread of more instruction in agriculture among our young citizens in their early years, and the establishment of agricultural associations throughout the country, which will increase the interest taken in agricultural life, and by practical demonstrations prove the immense importance of this our greatest industry, and the profit that may be gained and the influence that may be obtained by those who undertake it as a business profession.

Therefore it gives me particular pleasure warmly to congratulate your Chief on the establishment of this Association and trust that his example may be followed by many of his fellow Chiefs in this part of the country. The increase in the number of such Associations will encourage I hope the desire for agricultural shows, and with them that competition which will tend to encourage the efficient production of crops and the better breeding of all kinds of stock.

In thanking you again for your cordial welcome, I look forward with great interest to see the various exhibits you have ready for our inspection, and sincerely trust that this Association will prove of the greatest value to agriculture in future years.

REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

His Excellency said:—

Mr. President and Councillors of the Municipality of Jamkhandi,—It gives me much gratification that the hospitality of the Chief of Jamkhandi has afforded me this opportunity of paying a visit to your town, especially in view of the fact that thirty-six years have elapsed since the last visit to Jahkhandi of a Governor of the Bombay Presidency. The pleasure which I feel in being at last able to accept a long standing invitation from your Chief is enhanced by the kindness and cordiality of your welcome. My only source of regret is that Lady Willingdon has been unable to accompany me, and that regret, I can assure you, Lady Willingdon shares.

I have heard with much satisfaction of your varied activities as a Municipal Corporation. Your responsibilities are great and with the development which may be expected in the future in the resources and population of the State, they will doubtless become greater. I am confident that with public spirit and zeal on the part of your citizens, and with the enlightened support and guidance of your Ruler, you will discharge them with success.

It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge your sentiments of loyalty towards the person of his Majesty the King-Emperor and the British Empire, and I associate myself sincerely in your prayer that the great struggle in which we are engaged will speedily terminate in the victory of the cause of justice and the vindication of the rights of all States, great and small, against aggression and tyranny. In this struggle, a great responsibility has fallen upon us all. Your Chief, Captain Sir Parushramrav, has set a fine example both by generous contributions and personal service. We cannot all give personal service in the fighting line, though I doubt not there are many subjects of this State in the ranks of the gallant Mahratta regiments who have given so good an account of themselves in this war. I rejoice that the old Mahratta spirit is still so vigorous in your midst and I hope to see many recruits from Jamkhandi enrolled in those fine battalions of which Maharashtra is justly proud.

But if we cannot all participate in this most honourable form of public service, we can participate in other ways. Of these the most direct and most effective is to contribute to the Indian War Loan. Rich and poor alike can have their share, and in taking your share you will not only profit yourselves, but help to win the war and terminate the hardships and privations of your countrymen in the field. I trust you will one and all by example and influence do all in your power to ensure that the Loan shall be a triumphant success.

Gentlemen, I thank you most cordially for your welcome and wish all happiness and prosperity to the citizens and Municipality of Jamkhandi.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH TAKE VILLERET VILLAGE.

CAPTURE OF LARGE BOOTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 17.

Marshall Haig this afternoon reports: We have captured the Villeret village south-eastward of Hargicourt and made progress northwestward of Lens. Our booty captured at Lievin and the Souchez river is very great. It includes a six-inch naval gun, many trench mortars ammunition and truck loads of tools. The enemy's attack at Monchy-le-Preux on Saturday was a most determined one.

The Third Bavarian Division, which fought at Loos in 1915, and High Wood in 1916 was ordered to retake the village at all costs. It suffered very heavy losses.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION.

GOES TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 17.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 17.

A socialist delegation is going to Russia to help the Russian Socialists to defeat German peace intrigues

CHILE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 16.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 17.

The Chilean Minister in Vienna has announced that Chile will remain neutral.

DEATH OF DR. ZAMENHOF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 17.

The death of Dr. Zamenhof, inventor of Esperanto, is announced.

GERMANISATION OF SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

WAR INEVITABLE TO SOLVE PROBLEM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 16.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., April 17.

Senhor Barbosa who is the popular candidate for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at present held by Dr. Mueller, delivered a stirring speech to a most enthusiastic crowd of fifty thousand persons from the offices of the "Jornal do Commercio." He declared that war with Germany was inevitable to solve the problem of the germanisation of southern Brazil.

ANGLO-FRENCHSUCCESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State:

Heavy artillery is being brought up to prepare the way for fresh infantry assaults, but progress is still being made at particular points. The important position of Monchy-Le-Precuz on a commanding ground five miles east of Arras has been captured, though the Germans had intended to retain it at all costs, and tried unavailingly to re-capture it. The British also captured two important positions on a river twelve miles in front of an average of 4,000 to 5,000 yards, including redoubts, fortified positions, defended woods, and many miles of trench, protected by barbed wire and machine guns. The British are now about half way to the new German line, about seven miles east of Arras running from Arocourt to Queant, but which cannot be as strong as that which the British have already broken. Both cavalry and tanks have been effectively used, the cavalry capturing four heavy howitzers and riding into Monchy and capturing the north side of the village. These positions ware captured from all infantry regiments of six German divisions which it is important to note. The British have made further big attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai, and captured the village of Gouzeaucourt and other positions.

The French have attacked and driven back the Germans to south-west borders of the upper forest of Goncy in high difficult ground west of Laon.

Only minor operations are reported from the Italian and Russian fronts. The Russians have occupied Kizil Robat 70 miles north-east of Bagdad and the British occupy Deli Abbas on the left bank of the Shatt-el-abbain and Belad station on the Bagdad-Samara Railway. The Russians have also advanced 12 miles south-west of Bana.

CALCUTTA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The Exemption Tribunal to-day disposed of thirty applications. Nine men applied from Messrs. Bathgahe and Co. Four of their assistants had obtained commissions in the I. A. R. O. Out of them one had been killed. The Tribunal totally exempted three. Seven applications came from Dykes and Co. Four of them were engaged in munition work. Two were exempted from general service and two were totally exempted. Four applications each from Cox and Co. and Octarius Steele and Co. and seven other applications came from Merchant Office assistants. The Tribunal granted general exemption in case of three and partial exemption in case of some.

COTTON DUTIES DEBATE.

FULL TEXT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

A NOTABLE DECLARATION.

REBUKE TO LANCASHIRE.

We propose to publish in these columns, by instalments, the full text of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech on the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Cotton Duties:—

Mr. Chamberlain said:—I beg to move, "That, whereas the Government of India, deeming the well-being and interests of the Indian Empire to be vitally concerned in the successful prosecution of the War, have recommended that a contribution charged on the Revenues of India should be made towards the expenses of the same, such contribution to consist of the sum of £100,000,000 to be provided in part from the proceeds of a loan to be raised in India and the remainder by assuming liability for interest on British War Loan of the required amount, and whereas this contribution has been offered to his Majesty's Government and gratefully accepted by them, and the Government of India have now made provision by legislation and in their Revenue and Expenditure Estimates for meeting, by means of increased taxation and otherwise, the annual charge for interest and sinking fund in respect of the contribution as aforesaid, this House consents that a contribution of £100,000,000 charged on the Revenue of India shall be made towards the cost of the War."

At an earlier stage of this War the then Secretary of State for India moved a Resolution in this House authorising the employment of Indian troops outside India. He announced the distribution of the charge which would then be made between the Indian and British Revenues. It was then arranged that India should pay only the ordinary charges of her troops, and that the extraordinary charges should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. The Under-Secretary of State said that that arrangement was subject to modification by agreement, and with the assent of Parliament. It is in pursuance of the undertaking then given to Parliament that I rise to move the Resolution to accept, on behalf of this House, the latest, but not the last, of the many contributions which India has made to the successful prosecution of the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged. The Secretary of State for India makes infrequent appearances in this House. It is no loss to this House, and perhaps not disadvantageous to India. I hope, however, the House will pardon me if, in moving the Resolution to accept a gift of this kind, I permit myself a survey, as rapid as I can make it, of what the contribution of India has been. I know that the House is interested in one particular feature of the contribution which is under discussion to-day. I regret that in any shape or form, or particular, that the free and generous gift of the Government and people of India should be a matter of contention here at all. I earnestly trust that no word I speak to-day in the course of Debate will add fuel to the fires, or do anything to prolong the unhappy dispute. I must deal with that question later. Before, however, I deal with it, may I not say that as to the gift itself, and as to the spirit which prompts it, the Commons' House of Parliament speaks with one voice: that voice is one of grateful recognition of the feeling of fellowship and community of interest which prompts the gift and the generous spirit behind it. I would ask the House, before we pass to the particular gift now under discussion, to spend a little time in reviewing other contributions which India has made. The figures which I shall use, partly of necessity and partly from choice, have not been brought up to date. It is not desirable that the latest figures and the latest position should be revealed to the world. I hope, however, that the account which I shall be able to give will be one which shall do proper justice to India, be at the same time satisfactory to this House, and not misleading to anyone in India.

INDIAN ARMY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Army of India, before the War, consisted of 78,000 British troops, and 158,000 Indian troops, or a total of 236,000 men. In addition to these, there were 18,000 Imperial Service troops. That force was organised for a purpose not confined, of its own motion, by the Indian Government, but laid down after consultation with the Imperial Government at home, to discharge duties which it was then contemplated the Indian Army might be called upon to fulfil. The Indian Military Budget in the year before the War amounted to £20,000,000. This country has, under the Resolutions of the House, borne the extraordinary charges attendant upon the employment of Indian troops elsewhere. The Indian Military Budget for this year, instead of being £20,000,000, is £26,000,000. That additional £6,000,000 of expense is, I may say, almost entirely due, and directly due, to the circumstances of the present great War. What use has been made of the Indian Forces, constituted as I have described, in the course of this struggle? Indian troops have fought, I think, in almost every theatre of the War—in France, in Egypt, at Aden, on the Suez Canal, in Gallipoli, in East Africa, and in West Africa.

Hon. Members: Mesopotamia!

Mr. Chamberlain: Neither the House nor I am likely to forget that they have fought in Mesopotamia—nor will that Army! Let the House cast itself back to the anxiety felt in relation to our Army in France in the winter of 1914. Nearly one-third of the forces were drawn from India. They were the first of the oversea troops. The Indian Army provided the first defence of British East Africa, and repelled the first Turkish attack on the Suez Canal. The Army in Mesopotamia, which in the last few days has retrieved—how gloriously retrieved!—the check and misfortunes of our earlier operations, and which has struck a blow that resounds throughout the whole of the Eastern world, and not the Eastern world alone, is an Army which, from first to last, through all its sufferings, hardships, and disappointments—and in its triumphs!—is in the main an Indian Army based upon India. It is difficult when one reviews the deeds of the Indian Forces in this War to select for illustration any particular instance, but the House will not forget, and the country will not forget, such episodes as in France the recapture of Neuve Chapelle in October, 1914, by the 47th Sikhs and the 20th and 21st Companies of Sappers and Miners. The 47th Sikhs lost in that attack 178 out of 289 engaged; and the Sappers and Miners lost 119 out of 300. They will not forget the attack of the Garhwal Brigade at Neuve Chapelle on 10th March, and I am sure the House will forgive me, on this occasion in particular, for referring to the actions—the glorious actions—of the Indian regiments in Gallipoli. Who is there who can read without emotion of the action of the 14th Sikhs at Cape Helles, when the supporting troops on the other side, unable to get to them, fought their way, and held on to the last, with the loss of nearly all their British and nearly all their Indian officers, and with a loss of 430 men out of 550 engaged? When a day or two afterwards the same ground was traversed again in a successful advance of our troops, the General who was in command has told me every Sikh had fallen facing his enemy, and most of them had one of their enemies under him. May I remind the House that on that occasion, fighting alongside them, were the Lancashire Fusiliers? No narrow spirit of sectional or racial jealousy animated either of them on that day, but one glorious emulation as to how best they might serve the Empire, how best they might do glory to it.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCES.

I am going to ask the House to listen to a brief summary of what the Indian Army has contributed. On the outbreak of War there were 530 officers of the Army in India on leave in this country. They were made over to the War Office to help them to organise the New Armies which it was necessary to create here. Before the close of last year over 2,600 British officers had been drawn from India, apart from those who accompaied their units abroad, and the total number of British officers in India before the War broke out was less than 5,000. On the outbreak of War the Indian Army Reserve of Officers consisted of forty members. It comprises now over 2,200, of whom about 800 are on field service. Apart from the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, commissions have been given in the Indian Army to 271 cadets from Quetta and Wellington, where military schools corresponding to Sandhurst have been established since the War began. Of the rank and file—again, I say, I have not tried to get the very latest figures—the total British and Indian Forces which have gone on active service must approximate a figure of 350,000; and the Army, as I have reminded the House, before the War was 236,000. All the units of the Indian Forces have been kept well supplied with drafts, and, in order that that might be done, the establishments of the Cavalry regiments in India have been increased by 20 per cent., and the establishments of the Infantry regiments have been increased by 40 per cent. New units have been created, drawn not wholly from those classes or races which were recruited before the War; and in particular I note on this occasion—because I am anxious to correct a mistaken answer which I gave some months ago—that a company of Burma Pioneers was enlisted in consequence of the desire of the people to take their share in the great struggle. There is another experiment which has been made, which I am watching with the greatest interest and with earnest hope for its success. A Bengali double company has been created, and I hope it will justify its creation.

I leave the direct supply of combatant troops, and the House will not blame me if I spend a moment over the medical services. The medical arrangements of the Indian authorities, whether at home or abroad, have come under severe criticism, and this is not the occasion for me to offer any justification or any defence; but I want to tell the House in a few words what the Government of India did from the narrow resources—for, after all, they were narrow resources—at their disposition. Forty field ambulances, six clearing hospitals, thirty-five sationary hospitals, eighteen general hospitals, nine X-Ray sections, eight sanitary sections, seven advanced depots, and one general medical store depot have been sent on service overseas. The personnel provided for these units and other services amounts to 258 officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, 704 officers of the Indian Medical Service, 40 lady nurses, 475 assistant surgeons, 854 sub-assistant surgeons, 720 British nursing orderlies, 2,840 Indian ranks, and nearly 20,000 Indian followers. In order to meet the heavy demands on the Indian Medical Service nearly 350 officers have been withdrawn from civil employment, and some 200 private practitioners and civil assistant surgeons have been given temporary commissions. In the subordinate branches, 205 assistant surgeons and 560 sub-assistant surgeons in various kinds of civil employment have been released for military duty. May I say at once, whilst abstaining from any plea in defence of either the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India in connection with the military arrangements, that, as far as I know, all the testimony from everyone who has had experience concurs in this, that the devotion and self-sacrifice of the officers of the Medical Service attached to the Expeditionary Forces have not been exceeded, and could not be exceeded, in this War? The House knows that this is not the last word of the Government of India on the subject. They have just made service compulsory for men of European birth and Anglo-Indians in India and they have opened registers for Indians to volunteer for the defence of their own country.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

I am afraid of wearying the House—(Hon. Members: "No!")—because a catalogue, even a catalogue of forces in battle, is apt to be monotonous; but no account of the effort of India would be complete, or pretend to be complete, which did not take account of the services of the Imperial Service Troops. The Imperial Service Troops have done, and are still doing, very valuable work in the different theatres of war, notably the Mysore Lancers and the Bikaner Camel Corps—a contingent recently increased at the special request of our army authorities are serving in Egypt—the Kashmir Rifles, Jind Infantry, and Faridkot Sappers in East Africa, and the Maler Kotla Sappers in Mesopotamia. The Kashmir and Jind Durbars received a special message of congratulation from General Smuts on the efficiency of their troops, and the Sirmur Sappers had the distinction of assisting in the gallant defence of Kut under General Townshend. I do not dwell upon the gifts of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, and the generosity of the people of India towards funds either for the direct supply of military necessities or for the relief of the distress and suffering caused by the War. If I were to attempt to catalogue their gifts, my speech would never end. They have shown unrivalled generosity. The House will have noticed the latest gift of all, that from his Highness the Nizam, of £100,000 to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to be used to combat the submarine campaign. They have given aeroplanes, which I saw described in a letter by an Indian the other day as "a heavenly catastrophe" against which our enemies could not stand up. They have given aeroplanes; they have given weapons and material of war, they have given ambulances, and they have given to the relief of the suffering. I must mention, in passing, the large miscellaneous personnel which has been supplied from India in connection with the Supply and Transport, or in connection with the railways which India has constructed or worked in East Africa, in Aden, and in Mesopotamia. I will just mention, and do no more, the Labour Corps which she has supplied for various theatres of war, and which are now, in response to the request of our military authorities, being recruited on a larger scale than hitherto. I mention, and I do no more, the great output of supplies for transport, including even from the narrow resources of India 300 motor and armoured lorries, cars, vans, mobile kitchens, and so forth.

INDIA'S OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

It is not desirable that I should give particulars of the output of munitions of war, but as an illustration of what India has done in that respect, with her very narrow and limited resources, I may say that her output of small arms ammunition has been increased threefold, and her output of shells and cartridges for field-guns has been increased twelvefold. I could give other details, but that is suffrcient to give the House some idea of the military contribution which India has made. I beg hon. Members to remember that India has no such resources to draw upon as we have, no such developed industries, no such masses of skilled labour for the supply of any machinery that may be required for the supply of many of the raw materials which can be obtained in this cohntry. Having been accustomed to draw for the supply of her Army out of the markets of this country, when she was being urged to increase her efforts and was increasing them she was constantly held up because this country, from the greater needs of the other theatres of war at the moment, could not supply from our resources the deficiencies of hers.

GERMAN PLOTS.

I ask the House to remember that whilst all this effort of India has been made under all these difficulties, they are not the only difficulties or anxieties which have confronted the rulers of India. I speak in this matter quite as much for my Noble Friend who preceded me at the India Office as for myself, and quite as much for the late Viceroy as for the present; indeed, even more so, for the anxieties were greater in the early days than they have been at any time since. Some day, when the archives give up their secrets, the widespread character of German plots against this Empire will be made known. There was no field which offered the least chance of success which the Germans did not try to exploit, and they confidently counted upon India as a promising theatre for their operations. I cannot speak of the information we have in any detail now, but it is enough if I say that it was such as necessarily caused anxiety to the Government of India. I may remind the House that early in 1915 emigrants returning from the Pacific Coast who had been exposed to German and other seditious and anarchical influences, carried sedition into India itself. The Government of India had its own difficulties to face even in the midst of this great War. It had its own responsibilities for the peace and well-being of the populations under its control, and it had to take care—in fact, it was its duty to take care—that in doing everything it could to help the Empire it did not to strip the resourses of India that these nefarious projects could not be dealt with. I am glad to say that the efforts of the Government of India were seconded by the Princes, the Chiefs, and the peoples of India, and nothing is more satisfactory than the fact that when these emigrants, poisoned with seditious teaching, returned to India to spread the plague in districts which they thought were ripe for it, it was the pressants of the villages who turned against them and supported the Government, from which they derived justice, liberty and peace.

The House must remember that it is not only the internal security of India but also the frontier security which must be a constant pro-occupation of the Indian Government, and while it was making these efforts in the comparatively early months of the War the Indian frontier was subject to six or seven eruptions of the untamed tribes of the frontier, such as in other times when no such great events were in progress, would have filled the columns of our newspapers, and would have occupied public attention here. All these attempts to break the peace of India and of the frontier were resisted and successfully resisted by the forces on the frontier. I think the House will agree that having regard to those responsibilities, and to their means of making these efforts, the military effort of the Government and peoples of India has been no mean contribution to the success of the Empire in this War.

INDIA'S MATERIAL RESOURCES.

Very briefly I would just like to say that my review of the contribution of India to the War is not complete, and it cannot be complete without some mention of the aid rendered by India in producing and supplying for our needs products, raw or manufactured which were of vital importance to us. Her mineral resources have been of first-class consequence to the War. Take a single instance, that of the wolfram mines of Burma. Before the War the whole output was 1,700 tons, and that went to Germany. The exports now are at a rate equalling half of the pre-war production of the whole world, and they do not go to Germany, except in such a form as we should all wish. Then there is manganese ore, saltpetre, mica, shellac, jute bags, raw jute, tanning materials, wool, Army blankets, oil seeds, wheat, rice, and forage. All these things we have drawn from India, and all these India has contributed to help the Empire in its struggle. The list of commodities is a long one, and it has recently been calculated that the value of the Indian exports of direct national importance is over £3,000,000 a month, a figure which may reach or even exceed £5,000,000 during the season of heavy wheat shipments. The significance of these figures will be appreciated when it is stated that the total value of Indian exports to all destinations is, roughly, £12,000,000 a month, and to this country £4,000,000.

The adjustment of trade to meet the necessities of the War has led to the adoption in India of elaborate resources of State control, not merely in regulating the destination of exports and in providing transport facilities, but in direct State purchase, in fixing prices, in ensuring that adequate supplies are forthcoming and in stimulating production. To meet all these needs no single course of action has sufficed. We have employed different means almost as numerous as the commodities themselves. It may, however, be stated broadly, that three guiding principles have been observed. The existing agencies of trade have been utilised; the existing channels of trade have been followed wherever possible; and in regulating prices the aim has been on the one hand to meet the demands of his Majesty's Government and the Allies at reasonable rates, and on the other hand to secure a reasonable profit to the Indian producer, so that while profiteering is prevented producing is stimulated. That concludes my review of the general contribution of India to the War.

SPECIAL FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

I come now to the special financial contribution which is a subject of the Resolution that I shall move. That India should make a financial contribution to the cost of the War has been the intention of the Government of India, whether as represented by the Government in India or by the Secretary of State, from the very early days of the War. It has also been the wish of the people of India. As long ago as September, 1914, Sir Gandgadhar Chitnavis proposed in the Legislative Council, and that Council unanimously adopted, a Resolution expressing the hope

"That the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the War on the United Kingdom."

That represents the spirit of the Government of India and of the people. But it was not at that time either possible or desirable that the Indian contribution should be immediately fixed. It was not desirable, because I venture to say that, if we are candid with ourselves, none of us would have been able in those early days to calculate the cost of the War, or to see what the proportion of any particular contribution then made might bear to the sacrifices entailed upon the Empire at large. I think it was not desirable to fix the contribution then—in fact, it was not possible. The financial years 1914-15 and 1915-16 in India closed with deficits. In 1916-17 new taxation had to be imposed to produce a revenue of £3,600,000 sterling, which was estimated to give a surplus, not too large under all the circumstances, of £825,000. It is not only that in those years there were deficits. In 1914-15 there were heavy withdrawals from the savings banks which severely depleted the balances of the Government of India, and India had to borrow £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve in 1914-15, and create in addition £7,000,000 of other temporary debt. Let me add that the exchange position—I am not going into disquisition upon Indian exchange—was at that time adverse to remittances to this country, and attempts to make large remittances would only have added to our difficulties in that respect.

(To be continued.)

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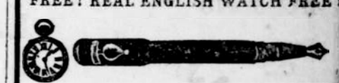

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TO REMEDY THINNESS AND IMPROVE THE FIGURE.

Ladies who are thin, scraggy and angular, and lacking in that full, well-rounded development which adds so much to any woman's charms may accomplish wonders in the way of putting on flesh, filling up hollow cheeks, necks and shoulders and developing the figure generally by giving a little attention to the nervous system. When the nerves are weak the stomach and other vital organs are the first to suffer. The food eaten is not converted into flesh and you become thin, scraggy, anaemic, run-down and despondent. The seat of trouble is the nerves, which direct and control the work of the stomach and liver. They must be strengthened by a proper nerve food, and you can obtain nothing better for the purpose than **Phormoid**, a highly concentrated food product sold by all chemists. Eat one Phormoid tablet before meals, and note how much better you will feel after the first day. Weigh yourself when you start and again at the end of the first week. You should have gained about 2 lbs. at the very least.

Caution to Ladies.—Thin ladies who object to an increased bust development should not take Phormoid, as it generally develops the bust from three to four inches in a few weeks.

7778

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Dunlop: "Really, it is most gratifying. Everything you have just said about these tyres of yours only confirms the evidence I've gathered in person and by letter all along the Front. How do I sum it all up? Well, in this way I think. That the abnormal stress of active service conditions has demonstrated the wide margin of superiority Dunlops possess over other tyres."

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"Delicious"
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
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FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
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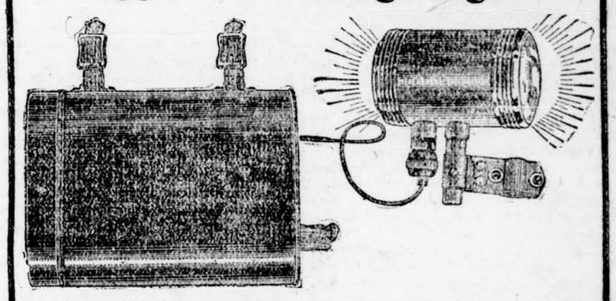
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

ELECTRIC
Buggy and Carriage Lights.



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No stopping to buy candles or matches.

They require no matches to light them and will stand any weather, wind and vibration and remain neat and clean always.

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Spare batteries ..	„	16-0-0	for any of the above sets.

Prices are for complete lights including fixing brackets, batteries, battery boxes, etc., etc.

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"TRIPLEX"
Unbreakable safety glass goggles
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New year's beautiful Coloured Wall-Calendar Free.

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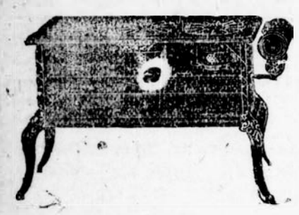

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Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
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